

INSIDE: A PERSONALITY CONTEST AT THE SUMMIT

Maclean's

DECEMBER 14, 1987

CANADA'S WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE

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The Price Of Glory

**The Psychology
Of Winning
At The Olympics**

Canadian Medallist
Gaetan Bouché



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CANADA'S WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE

Maclean's

DECEMBER 14, 1997, VOL. 306 NO. 50

COVER

The price of glory

Speed skater Guenther Boucher, double gold medalist at the last Winter Olympics, is an inspiration to the largest and most expensive Canadian Winter Olympic team ever. After years of training, including assistance from sports psychologists, the athletes are anxious to prove at the Calgary Games in February that they are also the best. — Page 49

COVER PHOTO: DAVID HARRISON/USAID



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The peace contest

In advance of their Washington summit meeting, Ronald Reagan and Mikhail Gorbachev engaged in a remarkable competition to win the minds of Americans. — Page 22



Literary tidings of joy

Long after the gift chocolates are gone, holiday books continue to give pleasure. This year's selections will transport readers to the Soviet Union and around the world. — Page 58



'Wrong by any measure'

A report on conflict-of-interest allegations and that former federal minister Sinclair Stevenson missed private business with public politics on 14 occasions. — Page 12



An absent guest of honor

The gala Canadian premiere of the movie *Monstruck* went ahead without its star, Cher, disappointing hundreds of her fans who each paid \$100 to see her. — Page 49

A clairvoyant man

Why you did not choose the loss of Basil Liversage as the cover story of your Nov. 16 edition ("What women want now") is beyond my comprehension. The issue of modern feminism is certainly an important issue, but it could have been the cover story of a later issue. In failing to give the rightly deserved attention to his death, you are, in a way, making Liversage's chance on how English Canada views French Canada all the more plausible. This is one bit of evidence that shows how disreputable the mass was.

—LOUIS-PHILIPPE NADIR,
North Hallow, Que.

Today's typical woman

The Nov. 16 cover headline, "What women want now," carries the implication that after all that has been done for women, they will never be satisfied. Millions of men and women see this headline and hear the whining tone, and it deepens attitudes of resentment and frustration, especially when they catch the photograph of the sexpensively dressed, stereotypical yuppie. This is today's typical woman? Hardly. Probably only thousands went on to read the article. You sure aren't helping the cause with this kind of editing. It was a real turnoff for a good article.

—VILMA MOROSON,
Kingville, Ont.

I am appreciative about the article "What women want now," and a statement by Louise Dulude, president of the National Action Committee on the Status of Women (NAC), has not helped to



Liversage: rightly deserved attention

allevy my anxiety. She said: "When you look at men who do beat, they are usually married with children, while the women who do beat usually have no children. If I had had children there is no way I could have worked my way through college and law school." Her remarks offend me (she implies that those of us who have not become upper-middle-class professionals have not done our "beat.") I am a teacher. Many of my students are economically disadvantaged women. Most of those women have children and most will never become the "best" of professionals. Surely the NAC can offer them something more positive than comments like these from Louise Dulude.

—RUTH L. MULLER,
Marquette, Sask.

Comments made in the "What women want now" article were not wholly representative of the attitudes of many young women today. Perhaps the feminist movement has done more to bring women out of the home, but it has also fought for the equal treatment of women who remain in the home. The perspective of young people today is a product of years of education by women who fought for their equality. We have yet to see how this generation will present itself to the world, but, if my youth has been any indication, I am confident that the women's movement has produced an unyielding and sensitive generation in which men and women can achieve whatever they may set out to do. The feminists of the 1960s and 1970s have set the stage for a truly modern generation in which goals are attained not through the use of clever but through one's intelligence and capabilities.

—DEBORAH DOMAG,
Ottawa

PASSAGES

DIED: Celebrated hockey coach and manager George (Punch) Imlach, 63, after suffering a heart attack, in his Toronto home. Imlach was manager-coach of the National Hockey League's Toronto Maple Leafs from 1968 to 1969 and led the team to four Stanley Cup victories, including its most recent in 1967. He joined the Buffalo Sabres as general manager and head coach in 1970, resigning as coach after he suffered a heart attack in 1972. He continued managing the Sabres until 1975, then rejoined the Leafs as general manager until 1980. Imlach was inducted into the Hockey Hall of Fame in 1984.

DIED: Award-winning poet, novelist, short-story writer and playwright Geraldine MacDermot, 45, of an apparent heart attack, in her Toronto home. MacDermot's imaginative, often mystical work explores the rewards and torments of high emotionalism—what she called "the bleak, inner landscapes of our currents." Toronto-born MacDermot was noted for her intelligence and her far-ranging interests: she was an accomplished linguist who taught herself modern Greek and Arabic, and was also a talented, self-taught violinist. MacDermot was the Governor General's Award for English-language poetry for her book *The Shadow-Water*, published in 1980.

DIED: American writer and black activist James Baldwin, 62, of stomach cancer, in his home near Nice in the south of France. The author of *Go Tell It On The Mountain* (1961) and other novels portraying black life in America, Baldwin was the son of a Baptist minister in Harlem and devoted his adult life to promoting racial equality. In 1958 he fled from the discrimination of the United States to live in Europe, but as the civil rights movement swelled in America, he returned to join forces with such people as Martin Luther King. Baldwin's last essay was *Evidence of Things Not Seen* (1985) on the activities of black churches. Other major works include *Another Country*, an appeal for racial harmony, and *The Fire Next Time*, in which he predicted the 1960s race riots.

BORN: To Academy Award-winning (Norman Rae, *Poover in the Heart*) actress Sally Field, 41, and her second husband, producer Alan Greisman, 40, a son, Samuel, in Los Angeles. Field has two sons, Peter, 18, and Eli, 15, by her first husband, Steven Seagal. She divorced in 1973. Field first gained fame in the title roles in the ABC TV *Gunsmoke* series from 1965 to 1966 and *The Flying Nun* for the same network from 1967 to 1970.

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Conrad's roots

Canadians of Polish ancestry may take exception to your reference to Joseph Conrad as a British writer in your review of J.G. Ballard's *The Day of Creation* ("The river of dark dreams," *Books*, Oct. 18). Conrad, whose real name was Józef Joseph Konrad Korzeniowski, was born in Poland in 1857 and did not adopt the name Conrad until his early 40s. His first introduction to the English language was at age 8, but he remained largely ignorant of the language until his early 20s.

—WILLIAM DEDMON
Kincardine, Ont.

Bankrupting the world

We concur with the assessment in "The need for courage" (From the Editor's Desk, Nov. 2) that "President Reagan seems unwilling to brace himself against popular pressure to take the wrong actions." But to us, the most obvious solution at hand is not the raising of taxes but the lowering of military spending. Surely the most expedient way for the United States to reduce its federal deficit is to begin to reduce its massive military budget. This may produce unemployment in the short term (including in Canada), but so be it, the long-term industries are only fueling the misery of millions caught in conflict. What we need are courageous American politicians who will publicly admit that it is massive military spending that is bankrupting the world, both economically and morally.

—DAVID W. SELLIE
Hawesbury

A secret shame

In regard to your story about the Lubicon band and the struggle to gain title to the land of their ancestors ("A people's last stand," *Canada*, Nov. 16), this country was taken from native Canadians by perpetration of deceit and violence. The violence at least is now overt and is hypocritically denied, but the deceit continues unabated. What is a majority of Canadians really ever given any government a mandate to pursue this appalling program of persecution? How much longer can sensitive inhabitants of this country bear the secret shame for having tolerated the shame delivered by our vilified representatives upon our long-suffering hosts? Shame on us for not vociferously insisting that honest and generous redress be offered immediately.

—RANDE JERIN
Kirkton, Ont.

Letters are edited and may be condensed. Writers should supply name, address and telephone number. Mail correspondence to: Letters to the Editor, Maclean's Magazine, Maclean's House, 777 Bay St., Toronto, Ont. M5W 1A7.



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Q&A: TOM WOLFE

Between fact and fiction

One of North America's best-selling nonfiction writers, Tom Wolfe, 56, has come back widely read thanks to *"The Mr. Daniels"* and *"The Right Stuff"*. In the 1980s Wolfe borrowed from the narrative techniques of the novel to develop a style of journalism—called the "New Journalism"—which he chronicled in the 1970s cyber-culture in *The Electric Kool-Aid Acid Test* and *The Kandy-Kolored Tangerine-Flake Streamline Baby*. His 1979 book about the U.S. space program, *The Right Stuff*, was made into a hit movie of the same name. And with this year's *The Bonfire of the Vanities*, Wolfe's first novel, he has served up a savage slice of New York City. Wolfe is also the writer and narrator of the documentary *U. Canada! Eh!*, which was made for French television news TV and aired on *Nova*. Wolfe's correspondent Paul Kaelin recently interviewed Wolfe while he was in San Francisco publishing his novel.

Maclean's: You once predicted that journalists would "suck up the novel as literature's main event." Why have you now written a novel?

Wolfe: I decided to write a novel as a detour. After all the time I have shot off my mouth about fiction versus nonfiction and what a mediocre job novelists were doing, I thought the time had come for me to take a shot at it. I also wanted to prove that it was possible to write a novel of large scope, based on reporting about the last half of the 20th century. There is an idea in fashion in the literary world that says that it is impossible to write a highly realistic big novel because the realistic novel—or the naturalistic novel, as 19th-century French writer Honoré de Balzac called it—was the child of the 19th-century industrial bourgeoisie. As the industrial bourgeoisie disintegrates, the child dies with it. So if you try to do a slice of life of a disintegrating society, you have a slice of chaos, which is meaningless. It is amazing what a grip that notion has on literary people. It is nonsense. Who really thinks that the industrial bourgeoisie is finished? I do not see any signs of it.

Maclean's: In *Bonfire*, a prominent hotel order is brought down by a black denouement and his political machine. Is that meant to portray a disintegrating society?

Wolfe: No. It is not apocalyptic. The book is an attempt to show the interconnections in a huge metropolis in the

1980s, to draw New York, high and low, together—the old war elite and the [underclass] of the South Bronx. It is a society where the tensions is much greater than it was 25 years ago.

Maclean's: Why is that?

Wolfe: There are really three factors. The tremendous prosperity of the 19-

"To me, satire is where you take the facts and push them to a ludicrous extreme. My novel is based on reporting"

vestments banking industry has created a money fever that reaches down into every level of the population. In the Bronx housing projects, I saw boys walking around with Mercedes-Benz hood ornaments around their necks. These boys know what a Mercedes is and that they will never be able to afford one, but they take what they

can get—a hood ornament. A second thing is the unprecedented boomtown. Twenty years ago the shark—the parasite who gobbles up a company that has been successful in the market, chews it up and spits out the component parts—would have been ostracized. Today, as social mingling is a success unless you have at least one shark on hand, it is a kind of bloody vitality to the proceedings. The third factor is overt racial and ethnic hostility. It has always been there, but the tide started coming off during the 1960s anti-apartheid program, when the federal government got its militancy said, "Okay, it is time for you to organize yourselves along ethnic lines."

Maclean's: Are those character traits a product of the Reagan revolution?

Wolfe: The Reagan administration has not changed anything. In the late 1960s and 1970s, a lot of people made money, but it was very undesirable among educated people to flaunt wealth. It was bad form to be ostentatious. There was the legacy of the New Left, the anti-war movement and the various self-awareness movements of the 1970s. It was the era of the deliberate in blue jeans. That whole thing finally wore out. And it became okay to do the normal thing. If you're got to do it, flaunt it. I think Ronald Reagan was a beneficiary of the change in atti-



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code rather than the cause of the change.

Medea: You have been called a social satirist. Is *Bohème* a satire?

Wells: To me, a satire is where you take the facts and push them to some ludicrous extreme. My novel is based on reporting I ran into people from the senior neighborhoods in the North Bronx who would travel to Wall Street on the subway. But they were afraid of these packs of kids. They would get into a disguise, dress up like huns with no money. So I created one such character who gets recognized by a group of Nick puzles on the subway. This is not satire, it is racing at full speed just trying to catch up with what is actually going on.

Maclean's: You have now begun to refer to the 1950s as "the decade of photography." What does the term mean?

Wrote Photography is the graphic description of the act of being rich and the process of being stimulated by ostentatious Photography is like pornography in that no one likes to admit to being stimulated that hot, in fact, most people are. Hence the success of magazines like *House & Garden*, *Architectural Digest*, *Connoisseur* and now a new one called *Millionaire*.

Maclean's: Did you see much evidence of photography in Canada while you were working on your television documentaries?

Wolman: No. While there is great wealth,

detestable—a bit of the "Boston Cracked Shoe" approach to wealth in the upper reaches of Canadian society. There used to be a Boston great virtue in wearing shoes that, although they were highly polished and well cared-for, were so old that they were beginning to crack at the seams—hence, the Boston Cracked Shoe. At very poor Canadian dinner parties, you will see people arriving not in limousines—they seem to want to make a point of arriving in a Subaru hatchback or a Volkswagen. To this day, among people who consider themselves to be superior folk in Toronto, it is not really considered cool for

to show off your wealth. It is that Scottish modesty.

Media's: What makes Canadians distinct from Americans?

with Canadians and Americans want a lot of the same things, but the basic difference is that the United States was born of revolution and Canada was not. In Canada there is not this emphasis on re-inventing yourself, in the United States we are told that everybody can re-invent himself.

You also do not have this impulse to soar higher in terms of prosperity and power. Canada is one of the few countries that does not have some rapacious animal as its national animal. It has a constructive animal, the beaver, which will not consume its own finger and thumb. It is backed into a corner. And practically every other national flag has its origins in battle, while the Canadian flag is the simple leaf. It almost symbolizes a pacifist.

Maclean's: Is there any difference between the way Canadians view themselves and the way Americans see us?



Statistical analysis

DATELINE: PAKISTAN

Exiles from a war zone

Under a glaring midday sun, a dozen Afghan tribesmen in flowing robes and loosely wrapped turbans gathered by the side of an unpaved road in Munda, a refugee village in northwest Pakistan. Around them stretched a dusty landscape punctuated by sunbaked mud huts, canvas tents and the tall, slender towers of newly built mosques. Located 40 km from the Afghan border, Munda has become a

hedges to use the country's western border region as a base from which to launch military operations inside Afghanistan. But increasing numbers of Pakistanis are clearly taking potshots with the refugees. They complain that the sheer number of Afghans now living and working in Pakistan—they represent about one-quarter of the world's total refugee population—has destabilized the economy and



Alban refugees charged that foreigners have destabilized Pakistan's economy

make their sanctuary for some 33,000 Afghans, a small fraction of the estimated 3.5 million refugees who have fled to Pakistan since the 1979 Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. But now, after eight years in exile, a growing number of refugees say that they no longer feel welcome. "We know that many Pakistanis resent our presence," said Abdel Ghaffar, 32, a native of northern Afghanistan. "All we can tell them is that we have migrated for a purpose. We pray that they will not force us to go back until it is safe."

So far, there are no signs that the Pakistan government is considering expelling the refugees. Indeed, Pakistan's president, Gen. Muhammad Zia-ul-Haq, is a staunch supporter of the Afghan resistance fighters, or Mujaheddin, in their struggle against Soviet and Afghan government forces. And Pakistan's government has furnished the refugees with food, housing and financial aid. It has allowed the Mujaheddin to use Pakistan as a base of operations.

thousands of Pakistanis out of work. As well, a recent wave of terrorist bombings throughout the country has led some Pakistanis to accuse the refugees of fomenting violence and instability within the country.

The Indian has been particularly prominent in Peshawar, a ramshackle city of 700,000 people that is the capital of Pakistan's North-West Frontier Province. For centuries Peshawar's strategic location—450 km east of the Khyber Pass, a traditional western approach to the Indian subcontinent—has made it a gathering place for traders and adventurers from both east and west. Rudyard Kipling, the English writer and traveller, described Peshawar as a "city of ill countenance" where "sore-tried warriors" mingled with smugglers, opium, arms dealers and soldiers of fortune.

Peshawar's dubious reputation has been magnified by the war in Afghanistan. At least a dozen Afghan rebel

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groups have their headquarters in Peshawar, and weapons and ammunition are easily obtainable in the city's many gun shops, although it is illegal to carry firearms in public. Peshawar's proximity to the border has also led to it having a major refugee problem. Of the 320 government-administered refugee villages scattered throughout Pakistan, 61 are located in or near Peshawar, providing shelter for about 280,000 refugees.

The concentration of refugees has disrupted local life and angered many longtime residents. "Believe it or not, this used to be rather a quiet little town," recalled a middle-aged Pakistani woman in her 50s. "Now the place has become a lot more noisy and crowded." Sanaullah Khan, a local correspondent for the Lahore-based Pakistan Times, added that many refugees have found jobs by offering to work for less than the rate usually paid to Pakistani workers. And wealthier Afghans have gone into business selling such items as carpets, dried food and clothing. "Nine times out of 10 they are undercutting local shopkeepers," said Khan. "They even sell sacrificial sheep and goats from Afghanistan for less than the price charged by Pakistani farmers."

The fact that the refugees share the same ethnic and religious background



Peshawar: weapons and ammunition easily available

as their hosts has helped to smooth relations between the two groups. Still, said Ghulam Ahmad Bloor, 48, vice-president of the Awami National Party, a left-wing Pakistani opposition group, the presence of refugees and Afghan guerrillas has led to an in-

crease in gunrunning and drug smuggling. "The Mujaheddin are using this part of the country as a training camp," Bloor said. "Walk into any bazaar and you can buy all the weapons you want. Now when Pakistanis fight among themselves, there is always the chance of some shooting."

A series of terrorist bomb attacks during the past two years has reinforced the climate of fear and suspicion. According to one unofficial estimate, at least 280 people have been killed in bomb blasts so far this year, most of them in Peshawar. The government has blamed the attacks on agents of the Soviet-supported Afghan government.

which, it says, is trying to drive a wedge between Pakistanis and the refugees in order to weaken support for the Afghan rebels. Recent events in Peshawar underscore the volatility of the situation. Last February a bomb exploded outside the offices of an Afghan resistance group, killing 36 people and injuring 78 others, including many children. The incident touched off three days of rioting during which mobs of Pakistanis set fire to shops and vehicles owned by Afghans and demanded that the refugees return to Afghanistan. Later, a group of local businessmen and professionals formed the Peshawar Citizens Front. The organization has urged the government to suspend the existing right of refugees to move freely throughout the country.

Since then the authorities have tried to placate local residents by rounding up refugee families and moving them to camps outside the city—including Menda, 40 mi north of the provincial capital. It is a policy that many refugees resent. Saif Abdul Ghaffar, one of about 1,400 refugees who were ordered to move to Menda from Peshawar in September. "In the city I was earning 20 rupees [30¢] a day as a construction worker, but here the jobs are not so good," Still, he added, "as long as the government provides us with the facilities we need, we will be satisfied. We do not ask for anything more." Like countless other Afghan refugees, Ghaffar is clearly aware of the danger of overstaying his welcome.

—ROSS LATER in Peshawar

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It can take considerable time, however, until you notice signs of baldness. You may actually lose more than 50% of your hair before the loss becomes apparent.

What is the most common type of baldness?

If you are experiencing progressive hair loss, you may be experiencing hereditary "male pattern baldness"—the most common type of baldness among men.

However, this should be determined by a physician, not yourself. Only your doctor has the necessary expertise to make an accurate diagnosis. If you are indeed living with male pattern baldness, your doctor

can assess whether you could benefit from new treatment programs for baldness.

How has baldness been treated?

The on-going concern over baldness among many men has given rise to the use of toupees and wigs. Many cosmetic approaches such as hair weaving and surgical techniques including hair transplantation have also been developed.

As well, various scalp preparations have been made available. Although none have ever been proven effective, the advertising of such products has led consumers to believe that they are scientifically documented and medically approved remedies for baldness.

How can your doctor treat baldness?

As your physician can tell you, many of the treatments used in the past have not been effective.

In more recent years, new treatment programs for common baldness have been developed. These programs have been tested by doctors, and have shown good

results. Moreover, they are available only through the medical profession.

Since everyone's scalp and hair growth potential is different, your doctor will consider a number of factors before recommending any new treatment program. In determining whether a treatment program might be of value to you, factors such as your age and the time over which you've been balding must be considered.

Why you should talk to your doctor:

Now that you're aware of some of the factors affecting hair loss and the new treatment programs, you should be aware of the importance of seeking professional advice.

Only your doctor, through careful evaluation of your particular circumstances, can determine whether a treatment program may be of benefit to you.

So if you are concerned about hair loss, do consult your doctor. Together you'll be able to decide what's best for you.

If you are facing baldness, talk to your doctor.

Astronauts in waiting

They were chosen four years ago and much media attention. And in October, 1984, Marc Garneau, one of Canada's dream of an astronaut, took part in a space mission aboard a U.S. shuttle. Then, in January, 1986, the space shuttle Challenger exploded 53 seconds after takeoff from Cape Can-

averal, Fla., killing all seven U.S. crew members aboard. That disaster forced the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) to revise its ambitious schedule of shuttle flights, in which Canadian astronauts had been scheduled to take part. Now, Canada's astronauts are still waiting for their

chance to take off. But in spite of the delay, they remain committed to the program. Declared Canadian space program manager Bruce Ashenden: "There has been no wringing of hands. Everybody is keen to stay with it."

NASA officials have not yet said precisely when the next Canadian scheduled to fly a shuttle mission—Steven MacLean, a 36-year-old astrophysicist—will get his years of preparation and training to use in space, although a spokesman said that early 1990 is "likely." Nor is it clear how many, or when, other Canadian astronauts will get their chance. But Canadian scientists say that their support of the space program remains strong. And the team members insist that the delay has not harmed morale. Declared Harri Tryggvason, a 42-year-old neurological engineer who is MacLean's backup: "Many people have the mistaken idea that we are just waiting. We are busy, but not in ways most people would expect."

Indeed, the astronauts have maintained a grueling schedule of technical training, research and public appearances. And they have retained the pursuit—at least part time—of the personal interests and professional careers that were interrupted when they were chosen as astronauts. Physiologist Kenneth Mosley, 42, now spends roughly half his working hours at the Defense and Civil Institute of Environmental Medicine in Toronto. Neurologist Barbara Bender, 41, is doing research at Toronto hospitals. Robert Thirsk, 34, a doctor and an engineer, spends two half-days a week at his medical practice. And MacLean is involved in a project to develop a wind-sensing device for NASA satellites, funded by the National Research Council of Canada.

Most agree that the delay has not been easy to accept. But, said Roy Vackaghatti, NASA's director of space research operations: "You would have to characterize it as disappointment rather than a morale problem." And there is no indication that anyone on the Canadian high-technology sector feels that the astronaut program—which by 1991 will likely have cost \$15 million—is a waste of funds because of the delay. Said Tim Treisman, 36, executive director of the Canadian Aeronomics and Space Institute: "If we cancelled for a couple of years, other countries will think Canada has lost interest." And Barbara Tryggvason, 32, director of the University of Toronto's Institute for Aerospace Studies, added, "People do not go up into space just by reading a manual." When NASA's manned space flights are resumed, Canada's participation is clearly intended to be ready.

—MICHAEL BAKER with DAVID ARABOUCHE in Ottawa



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Sadat with Rabin: 10 years later a reconciliation with other Arab states.

FOLLOW-UP

A shrouded anniversary

Ten years ago he became the first Arab leader to travel to the state of Israel—an initiative that angered leaders of some other Arab states. The speech-making visit by Egyptian president Anwar Sadat, at the invitation of then-Israeli prime minister Menachem Begin, laid the groundwork for the Camp David second year treaty, the only peace treaty ever signed between an Arab country and the Jewish state. But it also earned Sadat the enmity of the 21-member Arab League, which formally expelled Egypt, its most powerful member, in 1979. This year, during the work of the 30th anniversary of Sadat's Mar. 19, 1977, visit—and six years after his assassination by Islamic fundamentalists—most Arab countries re-established relations with Egypt. The reconciliation took place after the Arab League summit held in Amman, Jordan, lifted the prohibition on diplomatic ties with Cairo. But although that event was hailed in the Arab world and in the West, the anniversary of Sadat's journey passed almost unnoticed in Egypt.

Indeed, despite the fact that a low-level Egyptian delegation travelled to Israel to take part in commemorative ceremonies there, the Egyptian press did not even mention the anniversary. Pictures of Sadat's visit were difficult to find in Cairo, in fact, a spokesman for the presidential palace ambushed told one major news agency that it had no photographs of the trip. And as many observers, Egypt's handling of

the anniversary was just one more indication that although the government of Sadat's successor, President Hosni Mubarak, has honored the legacy of the Camp David accord, its spirit is no longer in evidence.

Many Egyptians refer to the treaty as the "cold peace." The Egyptian government has resisted Israeli pressure to participate in greater cultural and economic exchanges. Only 500 Egyptians a year visit Israel, and no more than 40 Egyptian businessmen have negotiated import licenses for Israeli goods. Now, in the wake of the Amman summit and Egypt's return to the Arab fold, the aim of some Israeli leaders for fuller relations is unlikely to be realized.

Meanwhile, during the years of its exclusion from the league, Egypt has continued to take an active interest in Arab affairs. Like most Arab countries, it has supported Iraq in its war with Iran. To a much lesser degree, Egypt has also been supportive of the Palestine Liberation Organization. Indeed, after the Amman summit, an editorial in *Al-Ahram*, the country's largest pro-government daily newspaper, said that Egypt had always been "confident that wisdom would prevail." And it added that there had never been any doubt that "the Arab brothers would recognize in due course that they could not do without Egypt as much as Egypt could do without them." Clearly, in the eyes of many Egyptians, a historic wrong has been redressed.

—CAMIL BERGESE in Cairo



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COLUMN

The tangle of disability claims

By Diane Francis

For 30 years Douglas McTaggart's independent agency, Planned Insurance Portfolio Co Ltd, sold insurance for Crown Life Insurance Co—about \$1 billion worth. By 1979 the business relationship had deteriorated, and in December, 1985, Crown terminated his company's services. Ever since, McTaggart, 56, has been embroiled in legal battles with Crown Life. And although his case is still before the courts, one aspect is noteworthy, involving a claim by McTaggart under a group disability insurance policy with Crown into which he paid for 30 years. McTaggart says that he became totally disabled in December, 1982, as a result of heart problems and severe depression, and under the terms of Crown Life's policy is entitled to benefits. Indeed, he now receives disability benefits through another policy with Canada Life Insurance Co, as well as the Canada Pension Plan (CPP). Crown says that he was not disabled and refuses to pay.

Regardless of who is right or wrong, it is an interesting case. Canadians buy a lot of insurance, and the McTaggart-Crown tangle illustrates the need for some kind of arbitration for disputes of this nature, particularly those involving disability claims. Complaints can now be made to the Canadian Life and Health Insurance Association, but it has no binding authority. And government regulations are slow to respond and rarely get involved in individual suits. The only serious reasoner is to sue. But, as McTaggart's case shows, that can take years—and a lot of money.

And by definition, someone who is disabled cannot make money the way he or she used to, making it very difficult to afford that recovery. Luckily for McTaggart, he is a man of means who is fighting Crown on wind he says is a point of principle. And he is married to an exceptionally wealthy woman—Mary Eleanor Hunter, widow of former Maclean-Hunter Ltd. chairman, president and chief executive officer Donald Hunter. But a less fortunate person would be out of luck, another illustration that our justice system only caters to the rich, or the poor—who can qualify for legal aid—leaving the majority out in the legal mud. If I were not married to a wealthy woman and did not have a great many assets of my own, I could never have come this far.

McTaggart said: "The insurance industry must come up with a binding

arbitration mechanism of some sort."

McTaggart's agency began selling insurance for Crown in June, 1961, and McTaggart paid premiums on a Crown group disability policy designed to replace agency employees' incomes if illness struck them down. For two decades he never claimed out that policy. In a letter dated Dec. 13, 1985, Crown dismissed his agency after disagreements dating back to 1979. Both sides had sought an amicable parting of the ways, but to no avail. After his dismissal McTaggart sued Crown for breach of contract and damages in the millions on alleged unpaid commissions on policy renewals. In addition, the suit included his claim for disability benefits on the grounds of his heart problems and mental depression, which he says worsened in the fall of 1982 because his disability.

In McTaggart's case, the benefits under the Crown group policy would amount to \$2,875 a month. In August,

The legal profession, courts and insurance industry must devise some sort of quick and binding arbitration process

1981, Crown Life announced that it was increasing group benefits to agents and sales managers such as McTaggart, so his coverage increased. In September, 1981, he also asked Crown to increase a second, personal disability policy that he had with the company to \$2,500 a month from \$200. Crown refused, that Canada Life granted him a policy, which McTaggart claims was based on an examination by a medical doctor who had examined him for the personal benefits on his Crown Life policy—which he was denied.

On Dec. 12, 1982, three days before the date of Crown's letter of dismissal to him, McTaggart claimed for disability benefits from both the Crown group policy—which covered managers and agents during their employment and for up to 30 days after termination—and Canada Life's individual plan. Both Crown and Canada Life had McTaggart submit to doctors' examinations. Canada Life's doctors said he was disabled. Crown denied them in October, 1983. Since then, McTaggart has received \$2,500 a month from Canada Life, as well as \$475 monthly in CPP disability benefits.

Crown would not comment because the case is before the courts. But the company's statement of dispute reads: "The defendant [Crown] denies the plaintiff [McTaggart] became disabled in the month of December, 1982. In fact, the plaintiff [McTaggart] was able to obtain, and did obtain, alternative employment immediately upon the termination of the plaintiff's relationship with the defendant and the plaintiff [McTaggart] is accordingly not entitled to any benefits from the defendant." In reply, McTaggart says that he never worked again after his firm's dismissal, although his agency's salesman sold insurance for another company.

As well, McTaggart twice took his case to Ontario insurance regulators, only to be told that they could not become involved because the matter was already before the courts. He also took it up with the federal government's superintendent of insurance, Robert Hammond, but without success. Hammond wrote to McTaggart: "I have personally written to [Robert] [Hammond], the new president of the company [Crown Life], to seek his assistance in resolving your claim. Constitutional division of jurisdictions does not give us the power to force insurance companies to pay claims or to change their treatment of policyholders."

And whenever the merits of either case, McTaggart is far from alone in seeking arbitration. Ivan Scott, spokesman for the Canadian Life and Health Association, a trade association representing 300 life and health insurance companies, said that the association received more than 250 written complaints in 1986. Those complaints, Scott said, most often centred around "health claims—and by far the most difficult in disability." He added: "We have the facility to get the case to the arbitrator or claimant's award to prevent it from passing on for review to the company with a covering letter: I have seen this change things—and seem it more firmly it is a company's opinion about the matter. It is a capacity which has limitations."

Clearly, the legal profession, courts and insurance industry must devise some sort of quick and binding arbitration process. McTaggart has a right to have his claim adjudicated by an independent group. Three of four assessors that he would name must concur that his claim is valid. By Crown Life is entitled to have its decision enshrined by an impartial body. Justice delayed for years in this case, and in others like it, is justice denied.



'Wrong by any measure'

During the 18 months he spent investigating, co-ordinator of federal election allegations against former Conservative cabinet minister Sinclair Stevens, Ontario Supreme Court Justice William Parker conducted one of the most exhaustive examinations of the conduct of a federal politician in Canadian history. Appropriately, his long-awaited findings, released last week in a 461-page report, were at once thorough and dramatic. Parker raised the bar Stevens had violated in an ethical conflict-of-interest guidelines in 14 separate sections, demonstrating "a complete disregard" for the required stan-

Parker's damning conclusions drew a terse and prompt response from Prime Minister Brian Mulroney, who had insisted previously that Storaasen's name would be cleared. Accepting the commission's verdict, Mulroney issued a 12-line statement saying, in part, "The very high standards that Canadians have a right to expect from ministers of the Crown were not observed in this case."

The Prime Minister pledged to act quickly on Pariser's recommendations that existing conflict-of-interest rules be substantially tightened and, for the first time, made legally binding. But Mulroney could not distance himself entirely from Stevens' actions as minister for regional industrial organizations between September, 1984, and May, 1985. When the Prime Minister unveiled a new set of conflict rules in September, 1985, Mulroney said that it would be his government's task would ultimately be to make the rules enforceable. He should they be breached. Accordingly, the opposition parties shifted their attack last week from Stevens to the Prime Minister himself, saying that Mulroney should shoulder the blame.

Parker's report is an eloquent summary of thousands of pages of testimony and documents gathered at a cost of

\$3 million from 56 witnesses in 83 days of televised hearings between July, 1958, and February, 1957. At its heart lies an indictment of the way Stevens conducted himself as a member of the Malruay cabinet. Branding the veteran Tory as an "idiot and evildoer" in his testimony, Parker confirmed virtually all of the allegations that led to Stevens's resignation from cabinet on May 12, 1955. Avenue Parker's Indians

5. *Clashed with:* Although his business interests were as a blind trust arrangement required of cabinet members, Stevens was known of attempts by his wife and business partner, Narnes Stevens, to negotiate a \$26-million loan from Anteos Capital for their financially troubled family holding company, York Centre Corp. Capital was the co-founder of Magna International Inc., the giant auto-parts manufacturer based in Marietta, Ga., that was negotiating more than \$25 million in assistance from Stevens' department at the same time.

• **Conflicts:** Stevens "mingled his private interest with his public duties" on at least five other occasions and discussed "freely and openly" with his wife matters that should have been kept from him in the blind trust arrangement. Conflicts of interest arose in

meetings with Chase Manhattan Bank executives in New York, officials of the Hansa Bank in Seoul, South Korea, and McLeod Young Weir president Thomas Kierans, among others.

— 100 —

the guidelines by appointing prominent members of the Toronto financial community—including Brunswick Ltd. president Trevor Nylan—to the board of the Canada Development Investment Corp. at the same time as Noreen Stevens was approaching these individuals to help the family company. And Stevens's department granted consulting contracts to Dunsmuir Securities Inc., Burns Fry Ltd. and Gordon Capital Corp. for

link between Hyundai Corp., the South Korean automaker, and the Hwang Bank of Korea—whose Canadian branch had lent to Stevens's companies—had influenced a decision by Stevens's department to assist Hyundai to build a plant in Brantford, Que. But in general, the Parker commission found that Stevens frequently failed to separate his work as a cabinet minister from the operations of his private companies and used his

and Terence's Gagnon Edith Lou Selous, was unrepentant. After the release of the report last week he continued to insist that he had done nothing wrong. He rejected Parker's repeated suggestion that his testimony was not credible, and he attacked each contentious course David Scott and the national news media for their performance during the inquiry. Scott, the lawyer-club member, said he was "in the position that developed—a hysteria." And although he stopped short of promising that he would run in the next federal election, he said that he did not intend to resign his seat, York-Post, in Parliament. Indeed, Stevens and his lawyer, John S. Gagnon, told reporters that they were considering opposing Parker's findings to the Federal Court of Canada. They mentioned Parker's statement of conflict of interest.

The issue of what constitutes a real conflict of interest for charter members was central to the hearings. Because the existing conflict code contains no explicit definitions—and no specifics—Parkinson defined it in his report as "a position or relationship that is likely to influence the knowledge of a private economic interest that is sufficient to influence the economic life of his or her public duties or responsibilities." But Stinson's lawyers argued during the hearings that the definition should be restricted to instances where a conflict of interest is so obvious that it interfered with the public duties that conferred a benefit on an individual or a corporation. Declared Solicitor last week: "If [Parkinson's] definition is accepted, it will virtually rule out any businessman from serving as a trustee of the Crown." From serving as a trustee, the door is open to a host of multimillionaire bad luckers, such as the Victoria and Grey Trusts? "If you take Parkinson literally, no businessman can go to politics. It is beyond comprehension."

Parker contended that while a better conflict definition was important, most public-office holders who are concerned about ethical questions already have a workable, "common-sense" notion of conflict. He said that the distinction between public and private business, for example, is "clearly understood." But he also said that the current law is wrong by its own measure. Parker called for more changes in the existing rules for disclosure and divestment of securities. He said that the present rules, which are based on conflicts of interest, are confusing and blind-trust oriented. He said that the new bill would be effective if his proposed new rules would eliminate blind trusts, require full disclosure of a minister's financial interests—and have full access to how the minister spends the money.

Finding a solution to the potential for conflicts of interest has eluded a series

Three separate portrait photographs of men in suits and glasses. The leftmost man is speaking with his hands raised. The middle man is seated with his hands clasped. The rightmost man is seated with his hands resting on a surface.

Norren Stevens, *Stevens Stevens, Partner* concludes in a different report

Parker dismissed as "without foundation" only one of the major allegations against Stevens. He noted that there was no evidence that a major corporate

"On the other hand, much of what took place was totally unnecessary."

More than a year has passed since Stevens and his wife, Norren, dominated headlines as Chief Justice William Rehnquist examined the couple's business and personal affairs. Now, as then, Stevens is critical of the media's attention to the case. "For four days last May we felt like we were hostages. Once again we look out the window and there's the media."

ment in the Commons, but he sits on no parliamentary committees and rarely participates in Commons' debates. But it is his Veneto-area riding, Stevens—says riding president Rene Cigagnas—remains popular. "Gasp," says Cigagnas, "the guidelines were impinged. Do you always go the speed limit?"

position as a minister to introduce Newt Stevens to powerful people who could assist York Centre. Observer Parker "This conduct was part of a pattern that became increasingly evident during the course of this inquiry."

For his part, Stevens, a graduate of London's University of Western Ontario,

One group said to be less helpful in Toronto's business community—also exposed to Parker's ruthless strategy. Although Stevens said that he does not "sense any difference" in how he is treated by Bay Street, he did acknowledge that he has broken contact with his long-time personal assistant, Shirley Walker. Her father, Parker's report said, "wedge, on a daily basis, government and private business." Said Stevens of Walker, who he says now works for a Toronto trust company: "I'm not that close to her at the present time."

An ironic result of the inquiry has been the loss of a close adviser and ally. In one sense, it has brought on "together," said Stevens. "The common thread now is the hearing."

— REPTILES AIRFOREHEAD in Delivery

Bearing up in hard times

Senator Stevens was facing one of several personal affairs. Now, as then, the accident moment in the 18-year career was critical of the media's attempted political maneuver, not his familiarity with the issue. "The four days after the accident gave me did bring him back," said the former House speaker. "I was just one hour after the Parker case. Once again we look at the window of opinion report ruled that the former senator there's the media." Stevens' cabinet minister had completely disappeared. Stevens still complex a front-beach guard. Ottawa's chief-of-interest seat in the Commons, but he sits on no guidelines. Stevens remained perfectly parliamentary committee and rarely composed. Sitting in a suite of offices participate in Commons debates. But officers traditional reserved for senators in the Senate-era riding. Stevens' retirement was a surprise. He was a former president of the House. Stevens seemed almost oblivious to the fact that he was a member of the House. "It hasn't affected my mood," the guidelines were imagined as much as you think." Stevens and Do you always take the speed limit?

tion of Canadian prime ministers. In the early 1960s ministers were expected to resign directorships but did not have to put their holdings into trusts. In 1973 Pierre Trudeau required his ministers to make public declarations or trust arrangements. In 1979 then-prime minister Joe Clark widened the guidelines to include activities of spouses and dependent children. At the end of 1980 Trudeau, back in power, relaxed the special rules again.

Despite Mulroney's attempt to distance himself from the Parker report, he was unable to escape a 45-minute grilling by Friday's *Question Period*. Among the opposition's questions how could Mulroney say he had not failed to ensure that the conflict code was adhered to? On the defensive, Mulroney insisted that he had discharged his responsibilities by interviewing Stevens after the first allegations surfaced and by checking with officials about whether Stevens had complied with the code. Insisted the Prime Minister: "I take back not a word of what I said."

Stevens, an early and ardent supporter of Mulroney's 1983 bid for the Conservative leadership, revealed that the Prime Minister had called him shortly after the report's release to say "he felt bad about what had happened." Said Stevens: "In no way has the PM absconded with Mulroney's name." Guessed the conversation as "a call on behalf of my wife and myself to another human being to express the sadness that any member of Parliament would find at the sight of which he found himself." But the Prime Minister pointedly added, "This is no way detracted from the statement that I issued wherein we accepted fully the recommendations and the judgments issued by Chief Justice Poirier."

The government's problems now lie how and when to respond to Parker's recommendations. A Parker spokesman official told *Maclean's* that it is unlikely any legislative proposals will be brought forward before February or March. More seriously, perhaps, Conservative insiders acknowledged that Parker's rebuke to Stevens will damage the government's attempts to re-establish its image in time for the next election. While the main impact on public opinion came when the original allegations were made 38 weeks ago, last week's report, as one official conceded, "is obviously not helpful. It's a pretty well-documented case. In brief, it seemed likely that the allegations from Stevens' tangled web of political and business activity would be left for weeks to come."

—MICHAEL BIRSE with STEPHEN ATKINHEAD, JUD GIBBEL and TRILBY MACGREGOR in Ottawa

The new day care policy

It has grown slowly, but insistently, into a major political issue. While the number of women in the workforce continues to grow, the number of poor, affordable day care spaces has failed to keep pace. Of the 1.6 million Canadian women with children under six years old, almost one million hold jobs. But licensed day care spaces stand at just 230,000. Last week the federal government unveiled a \$1.4-billion program designed to address the balance. During the next

emerged, feminists and day care advocates charged that it did not go far enough toward solving the basic problem: the chronic shortage of quality affordable day care spaces. Of the \$1.4 billion, only \$400 million was earmarked for the creation of more day care spaces. That sum, Epp said, would add 200,000 individual spaces to the 230,000 now available. But government figures show that there are 3.2 million children under six years of age who need care, and their number



A Toronto day care centre: the first new national social program since medicine

seven years, Ottawa will give parents \$5.3 billion in tax breaks and offer the provinces up to \$3 billion to subsidize and expand day care services. Said Health and Welfare Minister Jake Ryp: "This is the most important social program that this government has yet brought forward."

Epp's announcement marked a turning point in the protracted struggle among feminists, conservative women's groups, provincial officials and federal ministers to shape the first new national social program since the introduction of medicine in 1960. Indeed, so varied and intense were the pressures on Epp that one veteran federal bureaucrat jokingly likened him to a child's indomitable punching doll—"the ones that go in a different direction every time you punch them."

But when the program finally

is growing, said Margaret Mitchell, the New Democratic Party's health critic. "The federal government has missed the opportunity to meet the needs of over half a million Canadian children."

Epp's program is a three-legged package of tax breaks, grants to provinces—under the Constitution, child care is a provincial responsibility—and a special fund of \$200 million for research. Even Epp's critics praised the minister, a former high-school teacher from Sherbrook, Man., for writing up the special fund, his goal to assist research and pilot projects aimed at such chronic problems as the day care needs of shift workers or working parents in rural areas, and the difficulties of integrating handicapped children into the day care system. Said Mitchell: "That fund is going to be very important, and I urge

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Parents would be able to choose one of two tax breaks worth \$23 billion: a new child tax credit or an increased tax deduction. The tax credit will likely account for 90 per cent of the new expenditures. Under the current tax credit scheme, families with incomes of up to \$24,000 receive an annual \$208 rebate for each child. The new plan would increase that by \$100 in 1986 and a further \$300 in 1989.

The tax credit declines in value as earnings rise—dropping off completely at about \$45,000. But critics charged that the increase is insufficient. For David and Glynis Lumsley, two University of British Columbia students with a three-year-old daughter, Brinze, in day care, the tax credit offers little comfort. "Even paying \$340 a month, we spend more than \$4,000 a year on day care," said David. "An extra \$100 is nothing."

But Epp staunchly defended the tax credit measures. They are intended, he said, to recognize the expenses of parents who choose to stay at home to raise their children or for those whose day care providers do not issue receipts—unknown day care services or babysitting relatives. "Not every parent wants to put their child in day care," Epp noted. "That's fine for Toronto or Montreal or Winnipeg, but that's not the universal experience." Epp's comments underlined a long-standing feud between feminists, who have pressed for federally funded day care centres, and conservative women's groups, such as the National Women's Institute, which have lobbied for tax breaks for women who choose to stay at home with young children.

The second tax proposal was equally controversial. Parents with child care receipts annually from licensed day care centres or professional nannies—correctly can claim a deduction of up to \$2,000 per child from their taxable income. Epp would double that to \$4,000 for each child who is under 7 or who has special needs; for older children, the deduction would remain at \$2,000. In addition, Epp would re-

move the current annual limit of \$6,000 per family.

But because tax deductions are tied to tax rates, the increase will be of greatest benefit to high-income earners. Married professionals John Conway and Linda McMalley said that they expect Epp's plan will save them about \$4,000 of the \$14,000 they pay each year to keep their two children in a Vancouver day care centre. Said Conway: "Only people like us who can afford to shell it out and wait to get it

ting up new day care spaces in the nonprofit sector. Federal and provincial officials planned to meet this week to begin setting a formula for sharing the funds. Epp said that he expects the cost-sharing program will be in place by next summer.

For their part, most provincial social services ministers, who gathered in Ottawa last week to discuss the new program with Epp, responded favourably. Manitoba minister Margaret Humphill said that the \$23 billion allocated to tax breaks for parents would have been better spent providing more day care spaces.

But Ontario's John Sewney said that the program lived up to his expectations—and he called for a quick resolution of the cost-sharing formula. Quebec's Renée Gagnon-Frémont said that it was "very flexible and respects the jurisdiction of the provinces." Indeed, some critics complained that the program provided too much flexibility by failing to set a single national standard, the disparity in services among provinces would be further aggravated. But Epp was unmoved, saying that he would not—and could not—impose national standards on day care centre operations. "No government program solves everybody's problems," he said.

At the very least, Epp's day care package was a step toward solving one of the Conservative party's central problems. The long-awaited policy is the final major initiative on the Tory

government's agenda. Party strategists consider that most of the election—deficit reduction, constitutional accord, tax reform and free trade—have been successful, but say day care and lucking in voter appeal. A good child care program, they reasoned, would allow Conservatives to portray themselves as a government of compromise.

Epp said, and it is envisioned that, within the "political realities" and budget constraints of the day, he has accomplished that goal. The final verdict, as always, will belong to Canadian voters.

MARC CLARK in Ottawa with LARA VALLI GORDON in Montreal and DENISEA (202.3) in Vancouver



Epp: a three-legged package of tax cuts, grants and research funds

back will benefit." Sociologist Katie Cook, author of a 1986 study for the federal government on day care, noted that parents who can provide receipts from a day care centre will get a tax break. But if they fail to find space in a day care centre, they will have no receipts.

The government program would also provide grants of up to \$3 billion to the provinces to help subsidize existing day care centres and increase the number of commercial and nonprofit day care spaces. The bulk of the money—\$2.6 billion over seven years—would go to subsidize Ottawa would use the remaining \$400 million to pay 75 per cent of the cost of net-



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The NDP's Quebec gamble

The new leader of Quebec's provincial New Democratic Party is a bearded translator who has been defeated in each of his six campaigns for elected office. But for Roland Morin, 37, winning the leadership of the fledgling provincial party on Nov. 25 was a long-awaited step out of political obscurity. Morin immediately announced that he would seek a seat in Quebec's national assembly, running in a by-election next year to fill the vacancy created by the resignation last month of Parti Québécois Leader Pierre Marc Johnson. And Morin served notice that the hard-line language policies and left-wing economic views on which he has campaigned in the past would be the hallmark of his leadership. Said Morin: "I am quite radical—and proud of it." Morin's win signalled a clear victory for the party's Quebec nationalists. In speeches and resolutions, delegates who gathered in a downtown Montreal hotel warned Premier Robert Bourassa's governing Liberal party "to be vigilant in maintaining Quebec's undivided French character. The assembly also indicated that the side would seek to take advantage of its unprecedented popularity in public opinion polls—and the uncertainty over the

future of the leaderless PQ—to emerge as the alternative to the Liberals. Indeed, outgoing party president Jean-Paul Harvey told the Montreal gathering's 298 delegates, "What the NDP will become is a truly new Parti Québécois."

But many political analysts say that support for the New Democrats among Quebecers has already peaked. That

The New Democrats have never been so popular in Quebec—but their support may already have peaked

view was buttressed by a Nov. 28 Socotec Inc. poll showing the provincial wing fared by just 15 per cent of Quebec voters, down from 18 per cent in September, compared with 53 per cent for the Liberals and 26 per cent for the Parti Québécois. Many blame that drop on confusion among voters over the conflicting stances taken by federal and provincial New Democrats on such fundamental issues as the Meech Lake

constitutional accord. And they warn that the provincial party's strong nationalism might indirectly damage the federal party's chances of making a long-awaited electoral breakthrough in Quebec—a breakthrough critical to a strong national showing in the next federal election. Said summer activist Phil Edmondson, who was elected to the provincial party's executive despite his opposition to Morin's first stance on language: "The NDP's great leaders like David Lewis considered minority language rights to be a sacred trust—and now we have abandoned that tradition. We have a sudden-onset opportunity to become a real alternative."

Still, the New Democrats in Quebec are poised for the first time to shed their image as a marginal collection of intellectual socialists. The party has never elected a federal or provincial member, but since the 1984 general election, support for the federal New Democrats has climbed slowly in Quebec—as in the rest of Canada. By last summer, with the federal Liberals struggling with their internal divisions over the Meech Lake accord and John Turner's poor poll-taking skills in Quebec opinion polls, the New Democrats surged ahead of the Liberals among devoted voters there.

Some of that wave of vote growth spilled into the provincial arena. Pseu-

ed in September, 1985, the provincial party—which won just three per cent of the vote in the December 1983 Quebec election—has recently challenged the PQ in opinion polls. But that popularity has been slow to translate into party membership—now at 60 unspectacular 8,000. Said Dr. Paul Gagnon, a leading nuclear disarmament activist who will run in the next federal election: "The vote must broaden its base into the middle class if it is ever to take power seriously. I am not interested in going to Parliament as an opposition backbencher."

Critics charge that the New Democratic surge has stalled because Quebec voters remain confused by the federal party's unique structure that requires anyone wishing to join it be a member of a provincial party as well. But federal and provincial New Democrats in Quebec have some significant differences. While federal leader Ed Broadbent endorsed the Meech Lake constitutional agreement, the provincial party has attacked the deal, insisting that it does not give enough weight to Quebec. Party officials, however, insist that the differences are not that great. They say the differences



Morin (left), Harvey: 'Radical and proud of it'

at the November convention, insisting that there was not enough time to consider the question.

As well, the provincial party's decision to support French-only signs will make it "difficult to recruit members among English-speaking Quebecers."

for many years the party's most loyal constituency in the province. Other recent events, such as the embarrassing resignation on Oct. 27 from the seat of Quebecer ex-Robert Taillon, have damaged the party's credibility and heartened Conservative and Liberal strategists. Said Liberal Jean-Claude Malpart, MP for the east-end Montreal riding of St-Maria where the New Democrats had hoped to make a breakthrough: "They have lost speed and are starting a free fall."

Politely, NDP officials in Ottawa downplay the clash between the federal and provincial parties, and liken their recent drop in the Quebec polls to a needed correction in a runaway stock market. Said George Naktsas, the federal party's director of research: "We may have differences of opinion, but we would still be in the ball game in most ridings if an election were called now." But privately, some federal New Democrats admit to nervousness about their relationship with a nationalist Quebec party led by Morin. Acknowledging Michael Cassidy, the Ottawa MP who chairs the federal party's Quebec committee: "There are risks involved in establishing ourselves in Quebec." And given the NDP's ambitions for federal power, it is a sizable risk.

—BRIAN VILLAGE in Montreal

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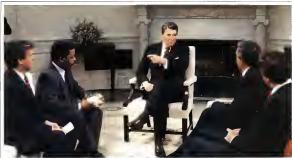
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Reagan in the Oval Office with TV stationers: tough words for the conservatives in a personal reversal of 1984.

WORLD

The peace contest

Although the talk was of peace, a globe-relations war raged throughout last week between the two superpower leaders. On the eve of this week's Washington summit, President Ronald Reagan and General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev each tried to win the approval of the American people for his own vision of superpower relations. But the two leaders' performances in key television appearances provided a curious reversal of roles. During an unusual interview with NBC news anchor Tom Brokaw, Gorbachev offered no concessions on U.S.-Soviet treaties such as human rights and Afghanistan. Still, the Soviet leader was positive on the issue of disarmament, and his polished and relaxed television manner clearly was popular with many Americans. By contrast, Reagan, the former actor, appeared uneasy and often craned his neck when questioned by a panel of four U.S. TV news anchors later in the week. But more arresting than his performance was Reagan's message—a tough rebuke to former allies who oppose his newly conciliatory policies.

While affirming that he still views

the Soviet Union as "an evil empire," Reagan attacked Republican right wingers who threatened to block ratification of the Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces (INF) treaty that he was to sign with Gorbachev this week. Also, he refused to link arms control issues with human rights, and he seemed to shove Gorbachev personally for Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, saying that Gorbachev had inherited the problem from his predecessors. Right-wing reaction was swift and bitter. Said Richard Vigorina, a major conservative fund-raiser and longtime Reagan supporter: "He's gone soft. We feel alienated, abandoned and rejected."

Soviet analysts expressed skepticism about Reagan's apparent conversion to conciliation with Moscow. But Reagan said that there was a good chance that he and Gorbachev would take "a giant step" toward the difficult next goal in arms reduction—banning Soviet and U.S. stockpiles of long-range strategic weapons.

Reagan will find it even harder to win conservative support for the deal than for the comparatively modest INF agreement, which will abolish

the superpower's armories of medium-range missiles. Although U.S. public-opinion polls show widespread popular support for the INF treaty, Vice President George Bush is the only one of the six Republican presidential hopefuls to give it unqualified support. And two former administration officials—Richard Perle and Frank Gaffney, who recently left jobs in the Pentagon—publicly attacked the President. Nonetheless, several conservative senators warned that they would press for drastic amendments to the pact when it goes to Capitol Hill in January for ratification.

Reagan responded sharply. His former allies were "ignorant of the advances that have been made in verification," he said, adding "I think that some of the people who are objecting to it most, whether they realize it or not, basically don't see their deepest thoughts have accepted that war is inevitable and that there must come to be a war between the two superpowers."

Is the U.S.-Soviet propaganda battle for the approval of the American public, the Soviets have a tremendous

asset in the personal personality and liberalizing policies of the 66-year-old Gorbachev. A poll of 1,533 Americans released last week by CBS News and The New York Times found that 38 per cent had a favorable opinion of the Soviet leader—only seven per cent less than the proportion who endorsed Reagan's overall performance in office. And a Wall Street Journal News poll found that among liberals, Democrats and university graduates, the majority of respondents thought that Gorbachev had "a better understanding of international problems" than Reagan.

While their hard-bosoms fought the propaganda battle, Nancy Reagan and Raisa Gorbachev were involved in a similar tangle of their own. In mid-November Nancy Reagan had invited Gorbachev to tea and a tour of the White House personal quarters. When she received no response by last Monday, a White House aide reportedly sent a reminder demanding a reply within 24 hours. On Wednesday the answer came: The Soviet first lady would prefer morning coffee to afternoon tea. White House sources said privately that they were fuming over Raisa Gorbachev's apparently off-hand manner.

A similar rift occurred over the question of dress for the state dinner Reagan was to give on Tuesday night. The social dress code for such occasions is black tie, but the Soviets, true to their egalitarian creed, said that they preferred day dress. The Reagan insisted on black tie—and at week's end Washingtonians were waiting eagerly to see what the Gor-



Breakfast with Gorbachev: polished, relaxed and no apologies

bachova would wear. Such pre-summit skirmishes in protocol only added to what one Washington merchant called "Gorbly fury" (indeed, shopkeepers were already doing behind-the-scenes such as hammer-and-nails earrings and dog toys in the shape of Gorbachev's hat).

Meanwhile, as the summit countdown intensified, the Kremlin made a

drastic gesture on human rights, allowing 75 prominent Jewish activists to leave the Soviet Union with their families. Still, this year's total so far of 7,000 exit visas is well short of the 50,000 granted in 1979. Said Morris Abram, head of a confederate of U.S. Jewish groups established for the summit: "Glennau to far doesn't amount to a hill of beans. There has been a change in the attitude to Jewish and anti-Semitism." In an attempt to encourage Jewish emigration, about 166,000 protesters from the United States and Canada were set to stage a human rights march through Washington the day before Gorbachev's arrival.

For Reagan, a dramatic new advance in arms control issues this week would help reverse the rapid decline of his once seemingly invincible administration. The Iran-contra scandal has

For Reagan, a dramatic new advance in arms control issues this week would help reverse the rapid decline of his once seemingly invincible administration. The Iran-contra scandal has

—ANJ STEIN in Washington

'We discuss everything'

Soviet television audiences were allowed to see the first 15 minutes of NBC anchorman Tom Brokaw's taped pre-summit interview with Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev last week just as North American audiences had seen it—except. But as the interview was winding down with a question about Gorbachev's glassware with Raisa, the cameras stopped in. Asked by Brokaw on the instant version if he discussed "national policies, political difficulties and so on" with his wife, Gorbachev replied, "We discuss everything." But Brokaw ap-

parently went too far when he followed up with the question, "Including Soviet affairs at the highest level?" Gorbachev said that he did.

That exchange was struck from the version shown on Soviet TV and published in the Soviet press—presumably on instructions from Gorbachev himself. The apparent reason: Kremlin censors over the wide-spread perception in conservative Soviet society that the fashionable, sophisticated Raisa Gorbachev has too much influence over her husband's policies.

Although her high profile is widely admired in the West, in the Soviet

Raisa Gorbachev

Union, where the image of leaders' wives has traditionally been that of plain-looking, modest housewives, or, at best, strict disciplinarians, her stylishness is becoming a political handicap. Indeed, national pride in having an elegant first lady is tempered by resentment of her obviously privileged life. When the Gorbachevs came to Washington this week, Soviet viewers will probably see only faded photos of Raisa behind her powerful husband. But it will not stop them from wondering what influences she actually wields.

—CATHERINE BRIDGEMAN in Moscow

Disaster in the skies

The one Korean Airline couple, an elderly man and a young woman, wanted to board a flight to Rome from Manama, Bahrain. But in a routine check of their Japanese documents, immigration officials last week discovered that the woman's passport was a forgery. Further checks showed that the couple had flown to Manama from the Persian Gulf state of Abu Dhabi, where two days earlier, on Nov. 28, they had disembarked from a South Korean passenger jet shortly before it mysteriously disappeared on its scheduled flight from Baghdad, Iraq, to Seoul. But before officials could interrogate the couple, the woman produced a pack of cigarettes and each took one instead of lighting them; the couple hid into tiny vaults of poison hidden in the filters and collapsed immediately in the floor. The men died four hours later. But the woman, who remained in critical condition under heavy guard in a Manama hospital at week's end, may provide the answers to the fate of Korean Air Lines (KAL) flight 808 and its 115 passengers and crew.

Last week South Korean officials said that the mysterious couple had probably left a bomb on the Boeing 707 that vanished near the Burma-Thailand border. At Thai police was told the jagged hills and jungle of the border region for signs of wreckage; investigators in Seoul and Tokyo were checking possible links between the couple and Japan's terrorist Red Army and the Communist North Korean government. But in Seoul, relatives of the passengers and crew were already mourning the worst Korean air disaster since 1983, when Soviet jet fighters shot down a KAL jet that had strayed over strategically sensitive Sakhalin Island, killing all 260 people aboard. And around the world, the suspected sabotage raised new concerns about airport security. Nowhere were these concerns more pointed than in Canada, where in 1986 a heavily veiled apparently placed aboard Air-India flight 182 from Toronto to Bombay, which blew up in midair over the Irish Sea, killing all 329 passengers and crew.

In Seoul, officials said that evidence in the KAL disappearance pointed to neighboring North Korea. According to the officials, the man who committed suicide was later discovered to have had a forged Japanese passport under the name Shunzo Hashiya. They added that his companion, named in her false passport as Mayumi Akiba Hashiya, 27,

may have fled to a pro-North Korean group of Koreans living in Japan and that she may have left a small bag—possibly with a time bomb—on the plane. Japanese police checked the fingerprints of both suspects but reported that they had been unable to match them with the prints of any of the 68 million people kept on file. Despite the



Drifting relative in Seoul: evidence of sabotage.

circumstantial evidence, it was enough for South Korean President Chun Doo-Hwan to posit as assassins Japan's Declared Chon. North Korea has claimed for passenger money to ghosted the [Dec. 16] presidential election and the Seoul Olympics, scheduled for the summer of 1988.

Indeed, the Seoul daily newspaper Hankook also said that Japanese police were investigating a possible link between the dead suspect and a 1983 bomb blast in Raegoon, Burma. In that incident, which both the Seoul and Raegoon governments blamed on North Korea, 41 South Korean officials and journalists were killed while accompanying President Chun on a visit. Like the man in Bahrain last week, one

of three suspects in the Raegoon bombing committed suicide, and the other two tried and failed.

Meanwhile in Ottawa, Transport Minister John Crosbie defended security measures at Canadian airports. Under attack by opposition Mps after a CBC radio report said that thousands of bags were being placed daily aboard flights at Toronto's Pearson International Airport without being X-rayed, Crosbie said that all international flights from Canada were switched to a new security system in October, 1986. Instead of X-raying checked baggage for weapons or bombs, Crosbie said, the government—in the office of the International Civil Aviation Organization—had opted for a baggage-screening system in which all passengers who checked their luggage have to board the plane or their baggage would be removed.

But some critics do not share Crosbie's declared faith in the new security system. Said Steve Vally, an official of the International Association of Mechanics and Airframe Workers representing security guards at Pearson airport: "There are lots of instances where bags got on board without any checks whatsoever."

Vally added that although carry-on luggage is routinely X-rayed by security guards, "the staff that goes into the hold is checked by nobody. The airlines don't want security because it slows down flights, it scares passengers and aggravates passengers." But in Ottawa, Transport Canada security director John Budzinski said that, so far, no evidence, including the fact that the suspect was extremely co-operative and as concerned as we are that their planes are secure."

At week's end, there was still no sign of the downed jet, despite an intensive helicopter and ground search in Burma. But with nothing more than circumstantial evidence of sabotage, investigators waited impatiently for the recovery of their prime suspect in a Bahrain hospital to solve the mystery of KAL flight 808.

—ANDREW NELSON with correspondence from Tokyo

HAITI

Blood at the ballot boxes

The stretch of death and fear hung over Port-au-Prince last week in the normally bustling downtown of the Haitian capital, many shops were closed and traffic was greatly reduced, while soldiers made scores of arrests in sweeps through slum areas. It was the same aftermath of Haiti's bloody Sunday, Nov. 29, when thugs armed with machine-guns and machetes killed at least 24 people as they went to vote in the contested Caribbean island's first presidential election in 30 years. As the gunfire died down, Lt.-Gen. Henri Namphy, head of the army-dominated provisional government, pledged to repress another election by February. But that promise ring decidedly hollow, not only had Namphy conspicuously failed to protect would-be voters, but according to most observers, many of the killers were unaffiliated soldiers. Declared Rev. Bruce McLeod, a United Church minister from Toronto who was an official election observer: "There is no doubt in my mind that this was a very carefully orchestrated plan by the government to abort the election."

The polling-day massacre was a devastating blow to the hopes of impoverished Haiti's six million people for a return to democracy after three decades of personal dictatorship and military rule. The provisional government, which took power after a wave of protests drove dictator Jean-Claude "Baby Doc" Duvalier into exile in February, 1986, had promised to step down after the election. But in the wake of last week's violence, Namphy disbanded the civilian council responsible for organizing the elections. Presumably, the council's five members took refuge in foreign embassies, while militant revolutionaries from the far left bristled against Namphy of "high treason against the Haitian nation."

The election debacle was a sharp rebuff to nations that had been working for a return to democracy in Haiti, notably the United States and Canada. Washington immediately cut off military aid, suspended \$80 million in economic aid, while allowing \$15 million in humanitarian aid to continue. In Ottawa, External Affairs Minister Joe Clark said that he was "shocked and deeply disappointed." But he was clearly reluctant to halt Canada's yearly \$15 million in assistance for

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fear of hurting his poorest recipients. Canada will reach a final decision on aid, he said, after a complete assessment of the Haitian government's role in the violence. Some needed no such confirmation: Haitian-born Montrealer Dr. Alphonse Bourcard, 55, president of the Protestant Mont-Quebec, said that a close friend had been killed on the way to the polls. "You have to remember that this is the army we are talking about," said Bourcard. "Radio stations are being destroyed by grenades—violence don't have grenades, the army does."

The violence actually began Nov. 1, when the electoral council rejected 12

sever spread. But as those that did, voters lined up by the hundreds. "Afraid!" said Ibram Devus, a farmer from L'Anse-au-Loup, north of the capital. "We are all afraid. But we are going to vote."

That was not to be. Nauply called off the elections after the bloodiest incident of the day, in which unidentified men shot and backed 10 people to death at a polling station in a Port-au-Prince school. Minutes later soldiers joined in the killing frenzy, attacking survivors and journalists, one of whom—a correspondent from the Dominican Republic—was killed. Hugh McCallum, editor of the *United Church Observer* who



Haitians remove voting machines; machine guns, machine guns and threatened troops

was another Canadian election observer, told a news conference on his return to Toronto that when he arrived at the school soon after the massacre, he was forced to run for his life from soldiers and armed civilians. At midday, a bloodstained Haiti was swarmed with fear and uncertainty. While U.S. officials said that they were considering ways to pressure the provisional government to ensure the electoral process, some foreign observers suggested a multinational peacekeeping force to ensure free balloting. Among the ordinary people, said Meland, "there is great depression, but underneath that, there is anger." He added, "This isn't 50 years ago. They won't go quietly back to sleep." For troubled Haiti, which had seemed to be on the brink of democracy, the future instead could hold more days of rage.

The killings reached a climax on election morning when terrorists attacked radio stations and polling centres with hand grenades and submachine guns. In front of a regional election office, deliberate sniper fire pinned down five foreign correspondents, including *Newsweek's* correspondent Mark Kurlansky, while plainclothesmen raided the office and burned ballots. Many polling stations

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—BOB LEVY WAS IN PORT-AU-PRINCE, HAITI, IN OCTOBER. PHOTOS BY JEFFREY M. HARRIS FOR ENR

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Protesters carrying wounded comrades: corruption, floods and grinding poverty

BAKGLADESH

A revolt against poverty

A Dhaka—the would-be capital of impoverished Bangladesh—stirred under a state of emergency last week, as rioting and jostling mob stopped a car at a railway crossing. Realising that its occupant was a foreign reporter, the mob crowded around the vehicle, shouting curses. But its anger was not aimed at the reporter. Its target was the country's embattled president, 57-year-old former general Hussain Mohammad Ershad. "We want to hang Ershad," they yelled in open defiance of the draconian emergency regulations that Ershad had imposed on Nov 21. And as they yelled around the car, riot police moved away, clearly unwilling to act and heightening the impression that Ershad's five-year-old rule was in grave trouble.

The end of Ershad's presidency, should it come, threatens to be bloody. Two previous presidents in the 30-year history of Bangladesh—created after the violent breakup of East and West Pakistan in December, 1971—were assassinated while in office. The first, Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, was killed in a coup in 1975, the second, Gen Zia Rahman, was killed in a 1981 coup. Ershad—

who seized power 10 months after Zia's death—claimed to have restored democracy last year after winning an election with 50 per cent of the vote. But he now faces growing unrest, and the opposition is led by Mujib's daughter, Haimes Wajed, and Zia's widow, Khairun Nisa.



Zia and Wajed: leading the revolt while under house arrest

They allege that he rigged the 1988 election and that he has failed to address the country's massive economic problems. They also say that he has permitted widespread kidnappings in the government and private sectors, and that he himself stole millions from foreign aid contributions. Early last

month Zia and Wajed called for a series of general strikes and demonstrations to back their demands for his resignation. In response, as much as 90 per cent of the country's commerce and industry shut down, costing the economy losses estimated by the government at \$65 million a day. It was to stop that drain and preserve his own position that Ershad, a former army chief of staff, suspended civil rights at the end of November, placing Zia and Wajed under house arrest and installing the news curfew.

For Bangladesh's 107 million citizens—with an average annual income of about \$200—the crisis is just another in a series of misfortune stretching back to the Muslim nation's birth in an upheaval that left an estimated three million dead and the economy in ruins. Since then, a succession of floods and calamitous monsoons have ravaged the low-lying swampy country. Four out of five Bengalis live in grinding poverty. Only one in five can read. Half—is a predominantly agricultural country—own no land. And the official unemployment rate is a catastrophic 36 per cent. Of \$1.5 billion in foreign aid, Bangladesh receives \$200 million from Ottawa, the third largest amount after the United States and Japan.

Still, Ershad can point to some modest economic successes. After a series of famines in the 1970s, Bangladesh has come close to growing enough food to feed itself. The beggars who once dogged foreign visitors have largely disappeared from the streets of Dhaka, and even Ershad's critics concede that his administration dealt well with floods in August. Still, Ershad when he announced the state of emergency last month: "Why should I resign? There were natural calamities and no one starved. There was no political killing."

At the same time, the opposition to Ershad—although not Zia and Wajed—of flood elections before the end of his five-year mandate. But the freed politicians spread the offer, calling a strike for a fresh wave of general strikes this week. In the face of more protests, Ershad's hold on power appears tenuous.

viet Union, while Zia's Bangladesh National Party (BNP) is pro-Western and centre-right. Further straining the unity of the anti-Ershad forces is the wide disparity of the 39 smaller opposition parties, ranging from the pro-Chinese United People's Party to the Islamic fundamentalism of the Jamaat-i-Islami.

But Ershad lacks charisma and has been unable to attract a personal following. Jatiya Dal, the party that he created in 1985 to support his seizure of power, won the majority in a reconstituted parliament in May, 1986. But the election was boycotted by the opposition and widespread irregularities in the voting cast doubt on the results. Similar boycotts and charges of vote rigging rattled doubts about the October, 1987, presidential election. And Ershad also provoked resentment among rural Bengalis by reducing farm subsidies and in the business class by giving additional powers to elected local councils.

The past year has also produced personal embarrassments for the president—most notably a damning London Observer report of a dispute between Ershad and a woman who claimed he had deserted her after a secret marriage. During the short-lived marriage, she claimed, he confessed that he had stolen millions of dollars in foreign aid money. Still, Ershad has so far retained the loyalty of one vital element of Bangladeshi society: the military. Despite the current unrest, the 81,000-member army remained obediently in barracks. And the 35,000-strong paramilitary Bangladesh Rifles—although seemingly unenthused—remained obediently loyal to enforce Ershad's state of emergency, opening fire on demonstrators in some cities.

But police loyalty is clearly strained. When officers arrived at Dhaka's Purana Bazar to place Zia under house arrest, they allowed the opposition leader to address reporters and supporters from the door of the police van. As a police inspector told Mujib's last week: "We police want somebody else. But for now we do our duty."

Ershad himself seemed eager to appear conciliatory. Four days after his clampdown, he ordered the release of nine jailed opposition leaders—although not Zia and Wajed—and of flood elections before the end of his five-year mandate. But the freed politicians spread the offer, calling a strike for a fresh wave of general strikes this week. In the face of more protests, Ershad's hold on power appears tenuous.

—CHRIS WOOD with BEN JABBER in Dhaka

—NINO DA CORRAL

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FRANCE

A costly exchange

Headlines in Britain's newspapers clearly reflected national indignation: "Betrayal by France," thundered the conservative *Times* of London, while the left-of-centre *Guardian* headed the affair "Mr Chirac's doublecross." From almost every point on the political spectrum

this is not whether reasons was paid but whether hostage-taking was rewarded.

Within France, reaction to the hostage exchange was mixed. Some analysts suggested that the release of the two French hostages—intelligence technician Jean-Louis Monmulin and freelance journalist Roger Jacques, a frequent contributor to *Radio-Canada*—could bolster Chirac's flagging popularity during the run-up to next spring's presidential election. But Chirac's opponents complained that an examining magistrate's decision to drop his investigation into Gordji—presumably by government order—had made a mockery of the French legal system. "Why this about-face?" asked Jean-Jack Queyranne, a spokesman for the opposition Socialist Party. "Why did he resolve disappear, and why did we, it seems, negotiate



Monmulin, son Antoine, betrayed!

with terrorists?"

Even so, some observers noted that France was not alone in its willingness, at times, to bend the rules against seeking concessions to terrorists. The most glaring case was the Reagan administration's role of arms to Iran in a failed attempt to secure the release of hostages held by pro-Iranian groups in Lebanon. And in September the West German government announced the release of its captivity in Beirut of German scholar, engineer working for the giant Siemens electrical and electronics company. Although West German authorities denied making any concessions, the kidnappers later issued a statement in which they claimed that the Bonn government had made unspecified "guarantees and promises" in return for Schmidt's release. Just as in that case, the true circumstances of last week's hostage exchange may never be known.

—ROSS LARSEN in London with
REPORT JAMES M. HARRIS in Paris

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Black Monday's long hangover

After months of speculation, the Royal Bank of Canada announced last week that it has found a partner in the securities industry. Other major banks and brokers began announcing mergers and partnerships almost a year ago, but the Royal's tardiness has paid off, according to some analysts. By striking a deal after the stock market crash of Oct. 19, the bank saved an estimated \$500 million on its purchase of 75 per cent of Toronto-based Dominion Securities Inc. And other repercussions of the October crash continued to surface last week. Toronto-based Wood Gundy Inc., one of Canada's oldest and largest brokers, announced on Dec. 2 that it has laid off about 180 of 2,300 employees. Meanwhile, fears of economic turmoil and possibly even a recession were heightened all week as a result of two major daily drops in stock market indexes.

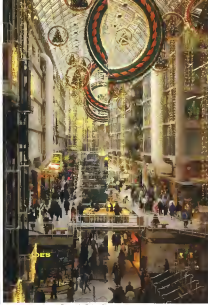
The latest gravities in the financial markets, according to most observers, revealed that the waters remain murky about structural economic problems such as the \$166 billion U.S. budget deficit and world trade imbalances. Yet many economists still argue that volatile stock markets do not necessarily mean that the economy as a whole is headed into a tailspin. They note that inflation is under control, interest rates are stable and unemployment has dropped over the past year. The economy could still be badly hurt if it turns out that consumer confidence has been shaken by the stock market crash. But last week automobile manufacturers, whose sales are good indicators of consumers' willingness to spend, released November figures that showed domestic car sales up more than 200

per cent over November, 1986, and foreign car sales up 14 per cent. At the same time, Canadian retailers were confidently predicting a strong Christmas season. Sam Elliott, White, president of Toronto-based Toys-R-Us (Canada) Ltd., a leading chain of children's stores, "We are very bullish about Christmas."

While the debate over the economic impact of the market crash continues unresolved, the Royal Bank-Dominion Securities deal estimates a year of dramatic restructuring in the Canadian securities industry. Since the federal and provincial governments loosened their rules on the ownership of brokerage companies last June, Canada's five largest banks have either bought or formed partnerships with brokers. Two Canadian trust companies have also bought into brokerage firms, while six foreign banks or securities firms have purchased interests in Canadian brokers. But by being the last to buy, the Royal, Canada's biggest bank, has struck the best deal.

The bank has offered approximately \$285 million, or about \$25 per share, for 75 per cent of Dominion Securities. But only one-third of the purchase price is cash. The remainder will be Royal Bank shares. Allan Taylor, chairman of the bank, said that the new partnership "will considerably broaden the range of our financial products." For his part, Dominion Securities president Anthony Pall said that his company "will be responsible for all the securities activities for the Royal Bank worldwide."

As part of the announcement, Dominion Securities said that its book value, or the historical value of the company's assets minus depreciation, is about \$14 per share, meaning that the Royal paid about 25 times the statu-



Christmas shopping at Toronto's Eaton Centre is a profitable year for many retailers.

us value of the company. By comparison, the banks that bought brokers before the Oct. 19 crash paid as much as five times book value. Jeffrey Carney, financial services analyst with Merrill Lynch, said that the Royal could not have anticipated the market crash. But by holding out for a better price after the market declined, the bank struck a better deal, he said. "They probably saved themselves \$100 million," added Carney.

At the same time as the Royal Bank-Dominion Securities deal, an announced, senior executives at Wood Gundy were handing out buyout offers. And over the previous week Merrill Lynch Canada Inc. dismissed eight of its 380 brokers after their sales vol-

umes declined. Wood Gundy had hired about 360 new employees in the past year while the stock market was booming. But vice-chairman Edmund King said that now about 150 employees are being laid off. The layoffs will affect most departments in Toronto and branch offices across the country. Wood Gundy, King added, is merely responding to the decline in new share issues and stock market activity since the crash.

Meanwhile, the world's stock markets continued to react to the upheavals that began on Oct. 19 when the New York Stock Exchange's central Dow Jones Industrial average plummeted a record 508 points, or 22.62 per cent. On that day, known as Black

Monday, the Toronto Stock Exchange (TSX) equivalent to the Dow, its 300 composite index, lost an unprecedented 407 points—11 per cent. The TSX index was at 3,080 points at the beginning of November, and by Friday, Nov. 27, after a month of fluctuations of as much as 77 points a day, it was little changed at 3,058. Then, on Monday, Nov. 30, it slumped nearly 380 points, while the Dow dropped 77 points that day. And last Thursday both indexes dropped 73 points. At week's end, Toronto was down 177 points and New York 144 points from the previous Friday.

Several conflicting trends appear to be contributing to the market volatility. Statisticians Canada reported last week that net foreign purchases of Canadian stocks hit a record \$2.8 billion during the months of July, August and September, the third straight quarter in which new highs were achieved. Since the crash, according to Wood Gundy executive vice-president John Finlay, foreign institutional investors have been selling Canadian stocks because the Canadian dollar has fallen with the American counterpart against other major world currencies. At the same time, dozens of Canadian companies are moving into the market to buy back their own stock at reduced prices. "I think that the stock market will continue to react negatively," added Milton Wang, president of the investment-management company M. K. Wang & Associates Ltd., based in Vancouver. "It is like tremors after an earthquake."

But many analysts are now looking to the Christmas shopping season for a clear sign of where the economy is going. Sommer said December was critical months for retailers. More than one-quarter of all department-store and adult-clothing sales occur in those two months. And after posting record sales in 1986 many retailers, anticipating a weak holiday season, announced plans to large Christmas promotions long before the market crash.

Retail sales to the end of September, the latest figures available from Statistics Canada, jumped about nine per cent in Ontario and Quebec over the same time last year of 1986, and six to eight per cent in British Columbia and Atlantic Canada. In Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba, sales were up three per cent. John Winter, a vice-

president of Toronto-based Clayton Ruppert Associates Ltd., said that despite the Oct. 19 crash, sales appear to be normal across Canada. Winter added that a slight improvement in employment opportunities in Alberta since the start of the year could boost Christmas sales there. But elsewhere, he said, there have been no significant economic changes that would stimulate greater sales over Christmas.

Even a proliferation of early December and pre-Christmas sales is not necessarily a sign of trouble, said Brent Houliden, a senior manager with the accounting firm Touche Ross & Co. in Toronto. Many consumers will not see price reductions, Houliden added. As a result, many merchants now make allowances for sales by starting the Christmas season with large enough price markups to accommodate reductions.

By the end of November the market crash appeared to have had little lasting effect on an environment. Said George Korsch, president of Hudson's Bay Co.: "The crash has not affected our sales at all." The company includes Saks Fifth Avenue and Saks Fifth Avenue, which both posted 15- to 20-per-cent increases in revenue last month over November, 1986. Korsch said, while Hudson's Bay store sales jumped close to 20 per cent. But not all retailers reported similar results. Barry Hovinsky, president of San Francisco Gifts Ltd., an Edmonton-based gift-store chain with 70 outlets from Vancouver to Thunder Bay, said that his November sales were down 20 per cent from a year earlier. By last week, he said, he was already discounting some Christmas merchandise.

In the United States, several leading analysts are predicting a four- to five-per-cent increase in retail sales this month over December, 1986. "Black Monday has come and gone," said Susan Schreiner, senior retail-cycle analyst at Prudential-Bache Securities Inc. in New York, "and we are now in a period of retrenchment." If that proves to be an accurate reading of consumer confidence, the U.S. and Canadian economies—apart from their securities industries—may survive the crash of 1987 without a major economic catastrophe.

—BARRY ADKINS with EDWARD KELLY
HEFTY IN TORONTO'S EATON CENTRE
AND LARRY BLISS in New York



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Taxing a gambler's loss



Molloy facing a tax claim on \$10.2 million exhausted to support a gambling habit

In Atlantic City, N.J., Nov. 30 is known as Brian Molloy Day. On that day in 1982, the East Coast gambling addict's Casinos Palace casino remained closed—its penalty for improper dealings with Molloy, a former Toronto banker and compulsive gambler. In March, 1984, Molloy had been sentenced to a six-year prison term for stealing \$10.2 million from the Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce (CIBC), his former employer, to support a ferocious gambling habit. In an attempt to keep the money-losing Molloy gambling, Casinos Palace violated so many New Jersey gaming regulations that state officials eventually ordered it shut for 38 hours—as a warning that cost the casino more than \$1 million. Molloy, 33, was paroled in May, 1984, after serving 36 months, but he is still paying for his crime. Revenue Canada says that he owes several million dollars in taxes on the stolen money, and they have demanded payment in full. "This hangs over your head," said Molloy, who is trying to negotiate a settlement with the tax department. "It's a pretty ugly cloud."

Shortly after his sentencing in March, 1984, Molloy filed tax returns for 1980, 1981 and 1982. He was obliged by law to declare as income all the money he had stolen in those years. But at the same time, Molloy asked Revenue Canada to rule that his gambling was a legitimate business activity. And, argued Molloy, because his business expenses—the gambling

losses—exceeded his fraudulent income, he did not owe taxes on the money. But André Labadie, a Revenue Canada media relations officer, said that the department defines a business as a venture in which there is "a reasonable expectation of profit." Any income obtained through crime is taxable, he said, and "it becomes a question of whether the liability can be collected."

Molloy's obsession with gambling is graphically described in the compelling new book *Stung* by Toronto author Gary Bass. Between September, 1980, and April, 1982, Molloy committed 83 separate acts of fraud while employed as an assistant manager at a CIBC branch on Bay Street, in the heart of Toronto's financial district. In most of the cases, he advanced loans to real or fictitious associates—and then pocketed the money. Each time, Molloy quickly squandered the stolen cash betting on horse races and professional sporting events at casinos in Atlantic City and Las Vegas. Toward the end of his spree, when he had lost several million dollars in little more than three months, Casinos Palace even began sending a LaSalle to Toronto to pick Molloy up for his costly evenings of gambling. And the night before his arrest on April 27, 1982, in Toronto, he lost more than \$1 million at the casino's crap and roulette tables.

Because of his banking background, Molloy said that he was aware that he would likely face civil actions as



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well as criminal charges. After his trial and sentencing, which Molloy calls "the fire in the living room," he turned his attention to civil problems or, as he describes it, "the flooding in the bathroom." Molloy had hoped to clear up his tax problems by the time he was paroled. But Revenue Canada waited two years before taking action. Said Molloy: "I did not want this hanging as it has for five, six, seven years."

After returning home to Toronto, he met with a Revenue Canada official who asked for more information.

on his gambling adventures Malony replied with a six-page letter and seven pounds of supporting documents. The letter contained estimated annual wins and losses, the names of the race tracks and casinos where he had wagered and a claim that he had devoted 40 to 100 hours a week studying or participating in gambling.

Meanwhile, Molony reached a settlement with his former employer. Two weeks after being released, a lawyer representing the CBC informed him that the bank wanted to hear his

plans for making restitution. Most of the bank's losses had been covered through an insurance policy with Lloyd's of London. Molony eventually negotiated an out-of-court agreement with Lloyd's and the CMC, which he said requires him to make a monthly payment, probably for the rest of his life.

Revenue Canada, on the other hand, has been much more cautious. After meeting with a departmental official in June, 1986, Molony had to wait until early last September before Revenue Canada finally told him that it would not accept his gambling losses as business expenses. Said Molony: "It comes a huge bill with the standard 'if your cheque is in the mail, please disregard this notice.'"

He told the *Montreal Mirror* that a proposed settlement that offered monthly payments over a period of several years. If that had been accepted, Maloney admitted that he would have ended up paying only a small fraction of what the department claims he owes. But the payments would have represented a significant portion of his current income. Instead, his proposal was rejected in mid-November, and Revenue Canada demanded payment in full within seven days. Maloney said that he has now asked the department for a compromise proposal.

Meloy said that he is prepared to pay for his actions, but he added that he also wants to put the past behind him. While in prison he married a woman he had met while working in the bank, and they now have an 11-month-old son. He says that he is active with a support group for compulsive gamblers and has not placed a single bet since his arrest more than 5½ years ago. He is working as a self-employed financial consultant to small businesses, advising them on, among other things, how to prepare their tax returns. He also has a part-time position at a bank. He says that his ambition is to set up a chain of financial service offices catering to the banking and accounting needs of small business.

But Mosley said that his immediate goal is to close up his problems with Revenue Canada. And if the government insists upon payment in full, Mosley added that he could either declare personal bankruptcy or fight his tax assessment in court. The other alternative is a negotiated settlement. "Give me a figure, wherever it is," Mosley said. "It has got to be on a monthly basis as a percentage of income. I will pay it, as long as it is measurable."

But Revenue Canada seems to be determined to test his patience and perseverance as it responds to his case.

—FRANK JENSEN — Toronto

OPEC's troubled future

The elegant colonial decor in the Caracas restaurant belies the economic hardship that dominates the country. Inside *La Castellana*, three local businessmen sensitize about how the country reeled in the profits of expensive oil. For almost a decade, from 1973 to 1982, when the price of oil jumped to \$40 from \$2 a barrel, Venezuela, like most of the

its influence over the world's oil market. In 1990 opec members produced an average of 27.6 million barrels a day, or 55 per cent of the non-Communist world's oil supplies, but by 1995 their production had dwindled to 19.4 million barrels a day, or 41 per cent. The Persian Gulf war between Iran and Iraq—both opec members—has injected a serious element of instability within the cartel. At

the same time, Iraq and other senior members, particularly the United Arab Emirates, have been eroding oil prices by flooding the world market, to the point that OPEC production has reached an estimated 19.1 million barrels a day. That is about three million more than the quota the cartel imposed on itself last December in an attempt to keep prices up. As a result, the price of oil has remained relatively low, stabilizing recently around \$24 a barrel.

But some OPEC members, depends to increase their foreign-exchange reserves, continue to overproduce. And that overproduction, some market analysts say, could push the price below \$20 a barrel by March next year. While that would hurt Canadian oil consumers, it would be a blow to Canada's oil industry, which is just beginning to recover from last year's disastrous price slide. Indeed, industry analysts say that the price would have to recover to about \$25 a barrel to make further and enhanced recovery economically viable.



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Other 12 members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), enjoyed unprecedented wealth. Brought largely by the petroleum-rich well-oiled Venezuelans vacationed in Florida and educated their children in expensive U.S. colleges. But in 2002 a global recession and competing interests among OPEC members led to a spectacular collapse in world oil prices to below \$14 a barrel last year. And Venezuela, like other member nations of the 27-year-old cartel, plunged into a deep recession from which it has not recovered. Said Gustavo Fernandez-Pico, owner of a Caracas construction firm: "We used to be able to buy as much as we wanted. Now we

As GPO's 12 oil ministers gathered for their winter meeting in Vienna on Dec. 9, there was growing skepticism about whether the cartel can reassert

said that they would use the Vienna meeting to seek stricter quotas for 1988 in an attempt to shore up the ECU-a-barrel price. An official with Venezuela's ministry of energy and mines said Madala's staff over officials informally discussed the possibility of a price increase at a meeting in Vienna last June. But he said that higher prices now appear unlikely because "the market forces cannot justify an increase without banning long-term oil contracts."

Since the collapse of oil prices in 1982 and again in early 1986, the once-powerful cartel has been beset by a serious erosion of discipline among its members. As a result, OPEC created a special production committee made up of the oil ministers from Nigeria, Indonesia and Venezuela, to police members' output. The ministerial group visited the heads of state in each member nation week-



John Diefenbaker, then prime minister, talking to a group of people in Ottawa.

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ing awareness on quota compliance

Representatives at this week's conference were expected to vote on a proposal to set up an independent auditor to monitor members' output. Currently, 0900 countries submit their own production data, but the committee is proposing that an on-site auditor check production. Arturo Hernandez (Uruguay), Venezuela's energy minister, told *Monsters* that the committee's committee so far has received a positive reaction from 0900 members to the proposal. "But," he added, "in order to witness the results of this political will, we must wait until the conference."

But there were signs of discord in the days leading up to the meeting. Iran, mired in a seven-year-old war with Iraq, that has been largely funded by oil revenues, is demanding that the cartel raise the benchmark price to \$25 a barrel. Hussein Karampour Ardeshir, Iran's deputy minister of petroleum, said last month that an increase of \$2 (U.S.) a barrel would compensate for the recent decline in the value of the U.S. dollar, the currency in which oil is priced on the international market.

On the other hand, moderate members such as Indonesia and Venezuela were recommending a \$50-a-barrel price at least until the next meeting in six months. For its part, Saudi Arabia, OPEC's largest oil producer, supports the \$24 price but was expected to demand a one-million-barrel-a-day increase in 17.5 million barrels a day to replace oil of its surplus.

For their part, non-OPEC oil suppliers were warning their production and exploration plans in anticipation of a settlement. Many industry analysts said that they did not expect a price increase but were concerned about predictions of another price collapse if OPEC did not agree to stricter production quotas.

According to officials at the Canadian Petroleum Association in Calgary, most Canadian oil executives doubt that OPEC can control its rampant members. As a result, some firms are already planning cutbacks in their capital expenditures for the first quarter of 1988 based on a price of \$20 to \$25 a barrel. That, in turn, could adversely affect Alberta's energy-based economy, which is already suffering at current oil prices. Last week only 396 of the 470 drilling rigs in place in the province were working—down from 513 the previous week, and 345 on Nov. 3. That situation could quickly worsen if some OPEC countries, frustrated at the cartel's inability to maintain prices, simply flood the world market with surplus oil.

—THERESA TORRICO in Geneva

BUSINESS WATCH

Samples from a vintage season

By Peter C. Newman

This has been a vintage season for Canadian business books, with at least four dozen new titles published, some of them outstanding. Here is a sampling:

• **Behind Closed Doors** by Linda McQueen. Stripped of its hard-boiled-chase lingo, this is a tough and thoughtful analysis of how Canada's tax system rewards the rich. A moving exposé of Kenneth Carter's lonely attempt to put into place, through his royal commissions, an infrastructure that would help redistribute Canadian wealth, and a devastating profile of Mickey Cohen, the *Reichsmann*'s resident courtier, add spice to the writer's angry diatribe.

• **Financing the Leap** by David Coates and Alison Griffiths. This profoundly disturbing dissection of the Vancouver Stock Exchange and its main players should be required reading for every Canadian investor. All the can-blisters are lively, but the best of them are the profile of Canada's quixotic chief Peter Brown and the manipulations of Beverley Clayton, the glamorous head of Ultra Oil Securities, who "haunts her mystique and wears the turbans of her career like a badge of honor." The so-called there have it right when they sum up the operational code of the rot as "what you can get away with."

• **The Square Mile** by Donald MacKay. Using the magnificent resources of the National Geographic collection and his own journalistic acuity, MacKay has produced a gem about the cradle of Canada's commercial aristocracy.

• **Quasimodo** by Matthew Fraser. A lively broad-brush to French Canada's new entrepreneurial class, Fraser explains how businessmen have displaced priests, politicians, lawyers and bureaucrats as the province's dominant elite. There isn't a dull page in this lively record of the remarkable rise and even more remarkable woe of the new Canada's most exciting provincial economy—and are successfully reaching out to world markets.

• **Rising to Power** by Dave Graham. One of the few truly shoddy efforts in this year's business lists, this is a derivative, third-hand attempt to hoist Paul Desmarais, the centre and clarinet leader of Montreal's Power Corp. There are no new facts or insights here, nothing to make you pick this book up, once you've put it down.

• **Miss Trust** by Rod McQueen. Primarily a handbook on how politicians should not run their private investment portfolios, this superbly crafted volume's subliminal theme is a thorough, revealing analysis of the near-lose with that links Canada's political class, money and business handbooks.

• **Jimmy—An Autobiography** by Jimmy Pattison with Paul Grescoe. A rare and surprisingly revealing glimpse into the soul of the hero of Canada's



Lefkowitz: the year's best business book

own Florida Algor story, Jimmy Pattison, the West Coast demagogue who has spun his wit and charm into personal control over Canada's 6th-largest corporation. The fabulous photograph portrait by Brian Wilton deserves a special prize.

• **Penning on Empty—Alaska After the Boom**. Using more talent than discipline, half a dozen of the province's best journalists examine the current political and economic problems of Alberta. This slim but compelling volume

should probably be subtitled "The Impending Downfall of Don Getty." A good read as an important subject.

• **China** by Kim Lefkowitz. The year's best business book, China is much more than the story of how Canada's richest gold mine in Ontario's Hamiltown, abruptly changed ownership. In a last sequence of anecdotes, written with the skill of a juggler as a high wire, Lefkowitz captures the epicurean ethic of the gold seekers—small-scale. The search quickly reaches beyond anecdote to being justified by the quest itself. This is the triumphant book debut of an important Canadian magazine writer and editor who in the past has been more interested in living his prose than writing it.

• **The Exchange** by Allan Levine. The stunning myth of western Canadian capitalism has been the Winnipeg Grain Exchange, now 100 years old. In recounting the simple hard details of that century, this Manitoba historian meticulously paints together a fascinating portrait that reveals the best and worst of free enterprise on the hoof.

• **Arctic Inequality** by John Henderson. Though not strictly a business book, this emotion-laden cry from the heart is an example of advocacy journalism at its best—a chilling reminder of why our loudly proclaimed sovereignty over the Arctic is being lost by default. Berman neglects in too generous a description of Ottawa's traditional attitude toward our slightest slice of the continental world. Unlike most critics, Henderson sets out comprehensive and sensible prescriptions that would transform a mineral diguise into a viable asset.

• **Just Rewards** by David Olive. There is nothing less than an attempt to define the anatomy of greed as an Olive prescribes to call it the "ethical vacuum" currently in vogue among North American businessmen. Instead of trying to spin any conspiracy theories, Olive wisely arrests an impressive array of case histories demonstrating the failure of all too prevalent orthodoxy in executive circles that business is responsible only to its owners. Olive's book is full of dirty little secrets, including the fact that convicted Wall Street swindler Ivan Boesky has three bottles of 1981 Château Mouton Rothschild. He holds a false wall of New York's 21 Club Club a few runs away from Richard Nixon's stash of money (Don Perignon) so that he can watch his white lie in style when he gets out of jail.



Broken world and Canadian records in the state-of-the-art \$40-million indoor speed skating Olympic Oval

THE PRICE OF GLORY

It was only a practice skate, but last week more than 3,500 Calgary schoolchildren wildly cheered one of Canada's greatest Olympians as he and his teammates sped around the new \$40-million indoor speed skating Olympic Oval. For Gaston Boucher—winner of four Olympic medals, including two golds at the 1984 Winter Games—and his 14 teammates on the Canadian speed skating team, the children's excited acclaim was a welcome respite from the mounting pressure to win medals at February's Calgary Winter Games. Still, Boucher, poised to sign a



graphs for students from 26 city schools taking part in an Olympic Opening Ceremony (page 10) event. "I've never seen anything like this before. It's great fun."

It was even more fun on Saturday when Boucher received a prolonged standing ovation from a standing-room-only crowd after capturing a silver medal in a weekend World Cup competition that inaugurated the Calgary Oval. He did it in a 1,500-m event that was won in world-record time by Soviet skater Igor Zheleznyuk, who clocked one minute, 32.5 seconds. Boucher's second-place 1:33.6 set a Canadian record.

For his teammates, Boucher, 32, is at once a model and an inspiration. His three medals at Sarajevo, Yugoslavia—gold in the 1,000-m and 1,500-m events, bronze in the 500-m—represented three-quarters of the 30-member Canadian team's medal total at the last Winter Games. Boucher also was the silver medalist in the 1990 Lake Placid Games' 1900-m event and the world sprint champion in 1984. And 32-year-old captain of 16-team member Robert Tremblay, "Just Gaston's being here, his having done it all, lets us think that it's possible for us to do it too."

Hopes: The inspirational role comes at a crucial time for the entire Canadian team. Performing before their own countrymen, as members of the largest Canadian Winter Olympic team ever, they will carry the hopes of a nation that has invested heavily in them and the facilities for the Games (page 45). In addition, individual athletes and all but one Olympic team—hockey—have enlisted the services of sports psychologists in an effort to maximize the years of training for the Calgary Games (page 46). Still, next February when the Games begin, each member of the 1988 Canadian Winter Olympic team—winful of the millions of Canadian dollars



Canada's Marcel Tremblay; Boucher (right): inspiring his younger teammates with his gold-medal examples

spent and the millions of Canadians cheering—will pay silent homage to Boucher. Four years earlier, standing alone on the highest podium in a place halfway around the world, Boucher tossed his head to accept an Olympic gold medal. The Yugoslavians—stamping their feet in the evening chill—and the worldwide television audience listened as the strains of O Canada proclaimed that Canadians were once again competitors, not simply participants, in the Winter Games. Finally, last week the world's best skaters in Boucher's discipline came to Calgary to compete on the world's state-of-the-art indoor speed skating facility.

Boucher's return from Olympus has been as treacherous as the fast ice track at the Oval. In 1985 he slipped to second place at the world sprint championships, then he plunged to 13th in 1986 and dropped to 14th in 1987. And last month at the World Cup races in Buile, Moree, Boucher finished eighth in the 1000-m, eighth and ninth in two 500-m events. Still, the veteran from Lormene, Que., is pacing himself over the 1987-1988 competitive season—aiming to peak for February's Games. And as the nation's best-ever speed skater and the team's acknowledged

leader, Boucher remains the key to Canada's hopes for medals at the Calgary Games.

Last week's World Cup in Calgary reinforced the challenge facing Boucher and the team. Cheered on by 2,000 schoolchildren, Shelley Raud of Moose Jaw, Sask., clipped more than seven-tenths of a second off her Canadian 500-m record. But even with that, she finished ninth behind U.S. sprinter and world record holder Bonnie Blair and East German skaters Christina Rothenburger, Karen Kania and Angela Stokke. Said Blair: "World records are definitely going to be broken here. The ice is clean, consistent and very fast. This is the best place in the world."

Records: Indeed, Norway's consistent Grit Korfstad set the Olympic Oval's first world record in the men's 5,000-m with a time of 6:43.56, almost two seconds faster than his old world record. Canadian Jean Pichette, 24, (6:44.46) and Benoit Lamerche, 21, (6:54.45), both of St-Epiphanie, Que., broke the Canadian 5,000-m record previously set by Lamerche at 6:50.08. And on the second day of competition, East Germany's Kania set another world record, bettering her own standard in the 1,000-m by more than seven-tenths of a

second in the same race. Natalie Greiner, 32, also from St-Epiphanie, set a new Canadian record while finishing sixth, a 23-second tribute to Kania. Then Kania's teammate, Grit Stokke, set a new world record at 1:07.76 in the women's 5,000-m. While trailing Lange by more than 10 seconds, three Canadian skaters—Ariane Loncan, Chantal Goss and Kathy Goss—broke the Canadian record and finished in the top 10.

In the men's competition, Guy Thibault, 21, of Quebec City appeared ready to grasp Boucher's torch in a field of the best 900-m sprinters in the world. Thibault finished third (37.21) while shaving one-hundredth of a second off his master's 1986 Canadian record. Said the grinning Boucher: "The happy records are meant to be broken. And it will go lower." Boucher himself finished in 37.63 seconds, earning a 16th-place tie with American skater Dan Jansen. Added Boucher: "Thibault has the confidence now. He could win a medal in February. When our skaters see they can beat me, it's good for them." Indeed, the next day Thibault lowered his Canadian 500-m record again, to 37.18, finishing second. Boucher was fifth.

The list of others among last

week's medal winners provided a preview of the Games. The powerful East German team housed three of the world's top women skaters—including Kania, winner of three Olympic gold medals in 1980 and three more at last month's World Cup event. The East Germans are favored to dominate. Among other medal favorites will be 1985 world champion sprinter Akira Kawanaka of Japan and Slovenia's Karolina, holder of world records in 5,000-m and 10,000-m events. And the strong U.S. team is led by Hilly, 33, Janosa, 22, and Nick Thomas, 24, the world 500-m record holder.

Speedie The traditionally strong Soviet team is largely an unknown quantity, although 1984 Olympic gold medalist sprinter Sergei Podchukov, 25, and Igor Shelenzky, 24, world 500-m champion in 1985 and 1986, are both returning. Soviet coach Boris Vasilievskii told *Medicine* last week, "Our team is up to international standards. Our best chances are in short and middle events. We have a strong position in the longer events." But for the Soviets, international standards inevitably mean the Soviet's modestly fueled ice skater who has enched the world record in 1978. "In fact," he added, "their Olympic team is probably their best team since the early 1960s. Their depth is tremendous."

Canada's men's sprint team is the strongest ever. The top medal hope, in addition to Roeder, are Thihalet and Benoit Lacombe, 21, of St-Jov. Que. And the youthful women's team has shown consistent improvement. According to women's coach Andrew Barron, who coached for Canada at both the 1972 and 1976 Olympics in speed skating, the women are doing the gap with European speed skaters. Said Barron: "We are a half-second slower in sprint, two seconds in the 1,000-m and five to 10 seconds in the 5,000-m—all since 1980. We are more competitive." Barron says Goodson, 20, of Mississauga, B.C., who finished third in the 1980 1,000-m event, one-tenth of

a second behind British star Petra Moschmann, is one of Canada's most promising prospects. Said Barron: "Last year she was 10 or 15 seconds away. She has closed the gap. Her potential is beginning to show."

Boulder Gardens Canada's best chance for a women's medal rest with Rhonda El Legooon, 22, of Montreal, and Cath, 32, of Ottawa. Said Legooon: "The sure we can get our times down further. I'm getting closer to the top now. I'm looking for a top-10 finish. Once you get there, it's



Kania: 'records are definitely going to be broken here'

very little barrier to the top three." Coach Barron agrees: "A big part of it is confidence. The world circuit can be frightening, but now our girls are saying, 'hey, I can do it.'" And Barron holds secrets to his team getting the Olympic experience. Said Barron: "The Olympics are not just another World Cup event. They really are a full-fledged circus. It's important for young athletes to experience it, so they will know what it's all about next time."

Leadon Roeder of course, has been there before. Preparing for his third Olympics, he remains the central figure in the Canadian team. Said Don Wilson, team manager and physiotherapist: "Giacca is very much a leader. He sets the standards, the lines for behavior. Carlows, for example. He goes to bed early, they go to bed early." Wilson points out that even if Roeder does not win a medal in February, he has contributed as much to every-

one else's performance through his example over the years. What makes it tougher for him now is his other priorities—his family, the necessity of getting bread on the table.

In 1985, Roeder and Karen Pilg—1982 West German junior champion speed skater—married. They have two children, Jean-François, 2, and Marie-Anne, 3. Roeder has earned tangible rewards from his sport, but he says that it should be better for his success. Said the affable Roeder: "I've had a lot of publicity over the past few years. I have a good agent and I've been in a lot of commercials. But we need a better system in speed skating, bigger sponsors, bigger prizes."

For Roeder, the Calgary Games will mark the end of his skating career. "We are all looking to peak at the Olympics," he said. "I've got my endurance up. Now I'll concentrate on acceleration and speed. These World Cup medals don't necessarily mean the winner is the fastest. Winning can be a confidence builder, but some of the guys just are not ready at this stage in their training programs to go all out yet."

Peakings But the schedule in 1988 poses a problem for all skaters as they prepare their peak. The world championships will be held in West Allis, Wis., on February 2 and 3, just one week before the Olympics. Rejoined Walters: "Like anybody else, our priority is the Olympics. But we have to do well at the World, because those results decide each country's quota for the next season on the international competition circuit." According to Walters, the men's eight-member team, all of whom must Olympic team qualification criteria established by the Canadian Olympic Association (page 45), is as target as it is preparation for the Canadian championship in Calgary Dec. 27-31. In early January the 1988 World Cup events at Davos, Switzerland, and Inzell, West Germany, and the men to Davis and Innsbruck, Austria.

The teams then return to North America for the world championships before the start of their year-long journey, the Calgary Winter Games. They will arrive as the nation's best-ever speed skaters, led by Roeder, a father's model of Olympic excellence.

—JOHN EDWARDS in Calgary

ACCOUNTING FOR THE GAMES



It is a numbers game. Gold medals will be decided by hundredths of seconds, the television audience measured by billions, the expenditures for the Olympics. Said Hoffman: "In 1985 we had no carded athletes in the luge, bobsleigh and luge events. Now we have some carded luge, 12 bobsleigh and four luge. In 1986 we had top-eight finishes in just five sports. In 1988 we expect top-eight finishes in eight sports. The program

project began, 61 Canadian winter athletes were carded—a graduated rating system based on performance in international and national competitions—and eligible for government financial assistance. Now there are 225 carded athletes, as well as 80 hockey players carded specifically for the Olympics. Said Hoffman: "In 1985 we had no carded athletes in the luge, bobsleigh and luge events. Now we have some carded luge, 12 bobsleigh and four luge. In 1986 we had top-eight finishes in just five sports. In 1988 we expect top-eight finishes in eight sports. The program



Hoffman paying the price of averaging his best-ever Winter Olympics team.

will not be measured solely by medals." Of the winter program's \$10-million annual budget, \$1.5 million goes to the athletes. A-level athletes, ranked in the top eight in the world in their events, receive \$450 per month. B-level athletes, ranked between nine and 16, receive \$350 per month. And national team members ranked lower than 19th receive C-level worth \$150 a month.

It is 2002 at Lake Placid, Canada's Winter Olympics was seven medals. The next-best showing came in 1964 when Canada won four medals—three by speed skater Gaster Roeder and one by figure skater Brian Orser. In the hopes of better results in Calgary, Hoffman convinced the federal sports ministry in 1982 to fund the Best Ever program at a rate of \$5 million a year for five years. As a result, the budget for Canada's Olympic winter sports doubled to \$10 million a year. When the

will not be measured solely by medals."

Of the winter program's \$10-million annual budget, \$1.5 million goes to the athletes. A-level athletes, ranked in the top eight in the world in their events, receive \$450 per month. B-level athletes, ranked between nine and 16, receive \$350 per month. And national team members ranked lower than 19th receive C-level worth \$150 a month. Money also goes to the governing bodies of the 10 winter sports for administration, coaching, travel, national championships and training camps. The breakdown of the bulk of the annual budget: hockey, \$5.7 million, figure skating, \$1.5 million, figure skating, \$1.1 million, cross-country skiing, \$800,000, speed skating, \$750,000, bobsleigh and luge,

\$500,000, ski jumping, \$750,000, biathlon, \$400,000, and Nordic combined, \$275,000.

Each sport body raises additional funds from the private sector, with varying degrees of success. Not surprisingly, the high-profile alpine skiers lead the way. With the help of corporate sponsor including Molson Brewery of Canada Ltd.—\$500,000—and Hinky Oil Marketing—\$500,000—an additional \$4 million was raised. Also among the largest of major sponsors—Campbell Soup Co. Ltd., South Atlantic Insurance Co. of Canada and Langens-Wittmann among others—Skate Canada raised \$600,000. Petro-Canada contributed \$625,000 over three years to the bobsleigh and luge, who raised an additional \$100,000 from other sponsors, including Molson and Fuji Photo Film Co. Ltd. The cross-country skiers attracted \$500,000. But at the same time, the ski jumping group—while doubling its funding over last year—raised only \$25,000.

Rendezvous To fulfill the federal government's pledge of \$200 million in cost-free funds, Sports Minister Otto Jelinek first looked on the floor of the provincial legislatures in each of the ten provinces. Cost-cutting measures, including provincial jurisdiction over sports lotteries—an arrangement agreed to in 1979 but not extended in legislation—Jelinek estimated \$100 million from the provinces. And by word of mouth, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) Canadian Mount's Olympic commemorative coin sales program had already raised another \$40 million. And Jelinek said that he had requested approval to direct the first \$60 million in profit from the new \$1.50 coin—minted at a cost of just 15 cents each and therefore producing 80 cents in profit per coin—to cover the remainder of the government's commitment.

The federal funds were used to acquire the Canada Olympic Park ski jumping, bobsleigh and luge facilities (\$60 million), and the indoor speed skating oval (\$40 million), and \$30 million toward construction of the Saddledome, venue for the hockey and figure skating competitions. Said Jelinek: "The projected influx to the gross national product from the Games is \$1.3 billion, the job-years created, 27,000, and not one cent of the \$200 million is from Canadian taxpayers." Beyond medals, the Games that may prove to be Canada's favorite Games number

—RALPH QUINN in Toronto

PLAYING NEW MIND GAMES



Your average, a week before his Magna's goes to bed, the Canadian Olympic ski jumping hopeful listens to a 15-minute cassette tape. Magna, 28, from Whistler, Ont., is among the growing number of athletes using psychological techniques to prepare for the Calgary Winter Olympic Games. For more than two years University of Ottawa sports psychologist Dr. Terry Orlick has helped Magna attempt to fully utilize his leg strength at the critical split second when he takes off from the ski jump ramp. The cassette, designed to keep Magna's confidence and reinforce the positive aspects of his jumping, is a recorded pep talk by Orlick. In soothing tones, he offers, among other encouragements, "You are strong. You have the power to do what you want to do," said Magna. "It may seem uncomfortable, but when you get to the level of sports where everyone is of equal physical skill, what differentiates you is the ability to use your psyche, your ability to concentrate. The mental part is vital."

Mental Until recently, self-confidence and the ability to concentrate were considered aspects of an athlete's natural talent. But each year more and more athletes and coaches are adopting psychological training techniques, convinced that mental and emotional strengths can be learned, nurtured and controlled to enhance performance. Indeed, by next February, members of all but one of Canada's Olympic teams—including—will have had consultations with one or more of the 17 sports psychologists funded by Sport Canada. Indeed, Canada's best hope for a gold medal, world figure skating champion Brian Orser, will work with his psychologist, Dr. Peter Jensen, up to the moment his blades touch the ice. Like Orser, world-class Canadian backcountry skier Mark Twissbury, 19, is a firm believer in the techniques. Said Twissbury: "I've gained substantial help [the credit he's going from 88th-best in the world to fourth]."

Still, psychological training is not universally endorsed, even within the Canadian Olympic community itself. Said Abby Hoffman, director general of Sport Canada and four-time Canadian Olympic middle-distance runner: "My

concern is for the environment surrounding the athlete and whether it is an danger of becoming cluttered with the support staff. And I'm not sure that having coaches support the capacity of athletes." Skepticism like Hoffman's is countered that sports psychologists may diminish the role of the athletes themselves. Said Canadian Olympic coach-

de has definitely led the way in Western countries in the use of psychological support for athletes." Indeed, according to Dr. John Partington, a sports psychologist at Ottawa's Carleton University, the best athletes are those who practice mental imagery. Said Partington: "Athletes visualize a really good performance, trying to to-



Jensen (right) with figure skaters Koryn and Rod Garossino. Knechtel/Photo

country skier Angela Schmidt-Potter, 28, of Midland, Ont.: "If you have a dance in your heart to become world class, then mental skills are very much a part of your work naturally."

Support still, the psychologist will be in Calgary to provide Canadian team members with relaxation techniques, imagery training, emotional support or simple pep talks. Said sports psychologist Dr. Brent Kniskall of San Diego State University: "Can-

ally recall the environment and to repeat it in their minds. The effort can be dramatic. Sometimes the hair rises on their arms and they breathe heavily. We try to reinforce what is working for them."

To assist national coaches, the Coaching Association of Canada produced a 30-minute video of athletes undergoing mental-imagery training. In it, former Olympic diver Sylvia Burrier of Ste-Foy, Que., declares that her

ability to visualize the perfect dive enabled her to repeat it physically. Says Burrier: "Everything was in my head. I could see my perfect dive, and when I actually went up on the platform, I had seen it before."

Medals Figure skater Orser will also have a session of this when he skates at the Olympic Saddledome last week. James, athletic director at York University's Glendon College in Toronto, took Orser to an arena in Orillia, Ont., to simulate a competition. With seven figure skating judges sitting at risk-avoid, Orser performed his short program. For two minutes and 16 seconds he imagined that Orillia was Calgary, that the judges were critically assessing his every move and that the gold medal was at stake. On the eve of his actual Olympic performance, James will take Orser and his teammates through a relaxation session. And athletes before he taken to the ice, James will monitor the world champion's mental rehearsal as he physically walks through his program.

The role of Canada's sports psychologist received support from a report commissioned by Sport Canada following the 1984 Los Angeles Olympics. Assessing the Canadian team's preparations for these Games, the report found that the athletes considered mental readiness crucial to their performance. But, according to Partington, there is a lack of understanding by some coaches. Said Partington: "We find that some coaches are still not helpful agents in this aspect of training. We advise, not impose, mental skills. We help athletes find the rope."

Puzzle For his part, Marty Hall, coach of the national cross-country ski team, endorses the work of sports psychologist. Said Hall, who has worked with Kniskall for the past three years: "It is the final piece to the puzzle. When two athletes are even-skew, the difference is in the head."

Best February, with more than three billion people in the world watching via television, and thousands of people cheering just meters away in Calgary, Canada's Olympians will call upon that psychological training. After years of physical preparation and suffering, Magna, Orser and the majority of their teammates will try to calm their pounding hearts and visualize a perfect performance. Said Magna: "Just the sound of 65,000 people cheering will be something to contend with. But I will try to turn it into another jump, like the one I do before going to sleep."

—SERRA ALLENHEAD with SCOTT STEELER
in Toronto

MAKING THE CUT

On Feb. 12 the largest Canadian Winter Olympic team in history will march into Calgary's McMahon Stadium for the 1988 Games' opening ceremonies. Taking advantage of its position as the host Olympic association, the Canadian Olympic Association (COA) has relaxed its traditional standards for Olympic qualification

competition, or have demonstrated what the COA terms a "reasonable probability" of finishing in the top half of such a field in the Games. Those criteria will apply to the Summer Olympic team for Seoul, South Korea, and Vancouver. But because Canada is host for the Winter Games—and in some events, including the Nordic combined, the nation

would not otherwise be represented—the 30 national sports-governing bodies in Canada must, by agreement in 1985 to a loosening of the standards for the Calgary Games.

Adjustments The COA made three adjustments. To wear the red and white in Calgary, Canadians must now finish at least in the top half of a world-class field or in the top 30. And just in case no Canadians qualify in an event, the COA has decided, Jackson says, "To have representation by a minimal number—two, two or three—whatever we think is reasonable so that sport would be represented at the Games."

For athletes failing to achieve the reduced standards, Jackson added: "We will give careful consideration to those who were close to the standards. And we will also provide the opportunity for a limited number of promising newcomers to compete, with an eye to the next Winter Games."

Because the winter sports—including hockey, figure skating and alpine skiing—are not as entrenched and developed in Canada as they are in Europe and the Soviet Bloc, Jackson mentions the expanded Olympic team criteria to the Winter Olympic team's progress. Said the gold medal-winning power at the 1984 Summer Games: "It would be foolish not to look ahead to the next Games. We know the chance to give these young people the opportunity to compete in a Games, to gain the experience and perhaps some advantage as they prepare for 1992."

—RAL QUINN



Members of the Canadian women's alpine team; Ontario

At the 1984 Winter Games in Sarajevo, Yugoslavia, 82 Canadians competed in eight sports. But at Calgary, the nation will likely be represented by 115 Olympians competing in all 16 Games' events and an additional 25 to 30 athletes competing in four demonstration sports. Said Roger Jackson, president of the COA and head of the association's team selection committee: "It will not put us over our largest team. It will be our most competitive and best team ever."

Traditionally, Canadian athletes earn the right to follow the flag into the main opening ceremonies by fulfilling both of the COA's clearly defined criteria. Canadian athletes must be ranked in the top 16 in the world in their event and in the top half of a designated world-class

A REGAL RECEPTION



Each July Calgary yaps and howls Wild West welcomes to visitors from the world arriving for the Stampede. But next February, because of the tiny guest list for the Winter Olympic Games, slightly more protocol violations will be in order.

Indeed, according to International Olympic protocol, there is a decidedly right and wrong way to do everything. No fewer than 600 staff and volunteer hosts and hostesses have polished their etiquette and practiced their smiles in preparation for the arrival of many VIP guests—European royalty, international diplomats, heads of state and politicians, International Olympic Committee (IOC) members, and heads of national Olympic committees and their spouses. Sids Andra Hollingshead, protocol manager for the Games organizing committee, known as OCO. "With the Olympics, the IOC are the royalty of sports, and the venues are their kingdoms."

Regals: The royal guest list is confidential, but among those expected to attend is Anne, the Princess Royal, head of the British Olympic Association. King Juan Carlos of Spain, an avid skier, is also expected. Norway's King Olav V, a 1928 Olympic yachting gold medalist, has rented a southwest Calgary home for the Games. He will likely be accompanied by his son, Crown Prince Harald, and his daughter-in-law, Crown Princess Sonja. Prince Rainier, ruler of the tiny Principality of Monaco, should be on hand to watch his son, Prince Albert III, one of the youngest members of the reigning IOC, represent Monaco in the Games' bobbing event.

As well, the cosmopolitan scene will likely include members of the

Swedish, Danish and Dutch royal families; the Aga Khan, Constantine, the former king of Greece; Prince Michael of Kent, the Soviet Union's top member, Vitaly Smirnov, plus an undetermined number of U.S. senators, state governors and corporate chief executive officers. For their pleasure, a local company—in discreet and security-conscious that it refuses to reveal its name—is busy fulfilling VIP requests.



King Olav of Norway surveying the ski-jumping venue: Games and protocol

Already, the firm has provided 62 pastas for a Spanish dinner.

In preparation, the official hosts and hostesses have waded through the more than 500 pages of a special OCO protocol training manual. They have also been briefed on the dos and don'ts of Olympic entertaining, including how to properly bow and curtsy—without appearing seasick—and to whom. While doing so, they will be wearing greenish-blue blouses—the women with white blouses and greenish-blue abstract-patterned skirts; the men with white shirts and grey slacks. And they will be sporting the Calgary

trademark white cowboy hats—with yellow headbands—three brims regulation four centimeters above the eyebrows. Out of doors, Hollingshead said, the hosts and hostesses will don six skirts and boots in "a variety of brilliant colors that will cheer up the monotonous tones of winter."

Pinch: The volunteers have been briefed and trained to handle any contingency. If, for instance, a hostess is offended by a politician's snarl, according to Hollingshead, she is not to pass moral judgment, but to report the incident to her superior who will then release her of her charge. So as not to tilt the VIPs' noses higher than normal, OCO has forbidden volunteers to smoke or drink alcoholic beverages at official functions, and has advised them to cut back on their intake of curry, onions and garlic. And all hostesses must wear a soft-fitted lipstick, manufactured especially for OCO, which does not clash with their uniforms.

The vets have already tested OCO's personal capabilities with requests for a parking space for a Boeing 747. And Calgary's Palliser Hotel has undergone a \$1.5-million renovation for its February role as the IOC's Games headquarters. Among special amenities, the hotel will supply sightseers and a chiro-

bar in the suite of fitness-conscious IOC president Juan Antonio Samaranch, 67. Last week, leading for the arrival of the rich and famous, Arthur Smith, a former member of Canada's delegation to the United Nations and now volunteer chairman of the OCO's protocol committee said "It will really be a bit like a royal wedding. One comes and they all come. Hopefully, our legacy will be that we made them stay here enjoyable." If it proves otherwise for any of the guests, it will not be for want of trying as Calgary's part.

—JOHN BOWNE in Calgary

Remember how much fun you had after it snowed?



PEOPLE

Guests attending the \$100-a-table Canadian premiere of the romantic comedy *Moontuck* were disappointed when told at the last minute that the movie's star, Cher, would not appear. The 41-year-old actress played a case of the flu, saying in a telegram read by *Moontuck*'s Canadian director **Norman Jewison**, "I feel like I've been hit by a Mack truck." But co-stars **Nicolas Cage** and **Olympia Dukakis** managed to attend the fond viewer for the Canadian Centre for Advanced Film Studies and the Canadian Opera Company. In her telegram, Cher also thanked her costume and sent special regards to *Devlin*. Said Cher: "He's my favorite costume!"

A celebrated stage actor **Stephen Ouimet** has just completed his first leading role in a movie. "Film is really—you do the kind of acting you get reprimanded for in the theatre," said *Ouimet*, who stars in *The Top of the World*, directed by Toronto filmmaker **Peter Miller**, 39. In the movie, he is released next fall. *Ouimet* plays a satellite dish salesman whose life is turned upside down after he meets a woman wanted by police for her alleged leadership of an anarchist band. For the role, *Ouimet*, 35, goes from clean-cut to grubby after his character goes on the run. Said the St. Thomas, Ont., native: "On set, I had clean days and filthy days. I liked the clean days better."

Movie actress **Christine Lahti** has yet to achieve stardom despite enthusiastic reviews for several movie roles and

Lahti 'accents'



Cher's *Moontuck* star shook down by the flu

an Oscar nomination for her performance in *Swing Shift*. But that may change with the recent release of the critically acclaimed *Moontuck*, filmed in Nelson,

B.C., by Scottish director **Bill Forsyth**. In the movie, Lahti plays the Scottish byrnie who cares for her teenage orphaned niece, played by Canadian **Sarah Walker** and **Andrew Bucher**. "I'd never done a character as eccentric as this one, and that's why I was attracted to her," said Lahti, 25, who is very fussy about movie roles. The *Devlin* movie added, "I'd love to be in a big Hollywood hit, but until I read a script that really appeals to me, I'll keep doing strange little movies."

There 1,500 imitations to millionaire Toronto real estate entrepreneur **Edy Cohen's** surreal *Yuletide* bath are

counted everywhere. This year *Cohen* has headed to a retro hotel and has hired six learners to keep photographers out of the lavish Dec. 16 event. At past extravaganzas, waiters and secretaries have rubbed shoulders with civil engineers like *Theresa's* **Theresa Byrne** and editor-in-chief like **Al Waxman** and criminal lawyer **Edie Greenough**. Said *Cohen*, 55, who has hosted the party for 23 years: "It started as a thank-you to the secretaries, waiters and our jobs, who are involved in my life all year round. I wanted them to mix socially with the people they work for."

In Wall Street, his first movie since last year's Oscar-winning *Platoon*, writer/director **Oliver Stone**, the son of a stockbroker, has moved from the jungles of Vietnam to the corporate jungle of New York City. Starring as *Charlie Sheen*, 30, to play a novice stockbroker seduced into illegal insider trading and Sheen's own father, *Martin*, 47, as his mentor because he felt that he couldn't hold a candle to his father, but he came through," said Stone, 42, of the *Sheen's* first onscreen appearance together. Stone dedicated *Wall Street* to his own father, who died in 1990. Said Stone: "To my father, business was a good thing, while I rebelled against it. That's why I ended up in movies."

About 2,000 people have paid \$125 each to hobnob with 48 celebrities, including actors **Brooke Shields**



Quinn's upside-down life

and **Roger Moore**, at a Dec. 12 Olympic fundraising gala at Calgary's new Olympic indoor skating oval. And as auction to benefit both the Canadian and U.S. national alpine ski teams will feature a three-quarter mile jump, a one-of-a-kind Colt .45 revolver engraved with the Olympic rings and snowflake symbol, and a diamond necklace bearing the Olympic rings, to be modelled by *Shields*. Said event producer

Marjorie Gartner, formerly of TV's *Falcon Crest* and everyone wanted to own: "I've even got \$10,000 for the Colt myself."

—YVONNE COX with newspapered reports

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High-tech toys and simpler delights

She is just under three feet tall, with a microphone mind of her own and a motor-driven mouth to match. The hefty seven-pound doll named Jill, a product of Miltona-based Playmates Toys (Canada) Inc., cranks jokes, sings, giggles and recites anecdotes—all accompanied by synchronized arm, hand and mouth movements. Occasionally she prattles to such questions as "Do you want to play a game?" She can even conduct a radio-narrated conversation with her owner. The microphone focuses on key words in a child's response and selects an appropriate reply from a four-track cassette in the doll's back. The doll, which retails for \$189, has characteristics in common with other heavily promoted Christmas toys, among them a functioning video recorder centers for children from New York-based Fisher-Price Toys which sells for around \$300; they are technologically sophisticated—and expensive.

Unlike other years however—notably 1983 when Color's Cabbage Patch doll was the hot item—no single toy has emerged to dominate the 1985 Christmas shopping season, and many parents see that they are receiving pleas from their children to buy expensive but delicate items containing high-tech parts that could malfunction. Todd Barham Kaler, a Montreal day care operator whose eight-year-old daughter wants Color's kit, a storytelling stuffed doll based on a television character of the same name: "I just said, 'Lorin, I'm not spending \$185 on one Christmas present!'"

Jill Crichton, chairman of the Ottawa-based Canadian Toy Testing Council, said that there are many moderately priced traditional playthings ranging from stuffed animals to construction kits among the staggering array of \$5,000 toys that are now available to Canadian shoppers. Indeed, the council, a nonprofit organization which issues an annual report on toys' play value, quality and durability, chose Fisher-Price's Fun with Footy Foot Association as the 1984 toy of the year. The last cost it \$155, the lengthy inventory of available items also includes such so-called war toys as Mattel's Captain Power videogame and startlingly realistic gun guns. As a result, organizations, opposed to toy-box arsenals are attempting to persuade parents not to purchase make-believe weaponry.



A Christmas centerpiece: Jill, the doll, laser guns and microphone-driven dolls.

Members of the Calgary chapter of the Voice of Women handed out leaflets late last month asking parents to boycott war toys. According to local vice secretary Ronny Deshaan, such toys

foster the attitude "that violence is the right way to solve problems." During the past year in fact, several incidents across the United States and Canada in which play guns were mis-

taken for real weapons have fuelled the campaign to ban authentic-looking plastic firearms from toy shop shelves. On Nov. 26 a Vancouver police officer drew his revolver when confronted by a young man carrying a water pistol that closely resembled an Uzi subma-

nine of realistic toy guns. Such major toy makers as Mattel Manufacturing Co. Inc. of El Segundo, Ark., have responded to the outcry over toy weapons. The company is now making toy guns with orange patches—markings that clearly identify them as toys.

On another front, however, Mattel's Powerline 32-7 and Phantom Strike, each costing \$40 (batteries not included), allow their youthful owners to conduct mock battles with enemies who are housed inside their living rooms. These top space jets are equipped with triggers and interact with light signals, emitting dramatic sound effects of the television show *Captain Power and the Soldiers of the Future*. While players at home try to stop Lord Dread and his band of evil robots, the cartoon villains in turn appear to shoot at their young opponents. A microphone inside each viewer's space jet beams some of his by and against the play—actions that are registered by whirring and beeping sounds.

Despite their high cost, Mattel officials acknowledge that Captain Power guns also react in light sources other than programmed beams from the TV screen—reading in players recording lists from nightlight glowing in through an unshaded window. And some young consumers have voiced complaints about their high-tech toys. Some of them say that Phantom's jet, for one, is too big and heavy for them to carry around—and some of them said that the doll talks too much. Crichton's advice to parents who want to avoid disappointments: discuss the commercial and take the children on shopping trips before buying a toy.

—ANNE STREICH with correspondent reports.

Cassette-deck kids and pets

The parents are showing off their new baby "Wan to Lyrinda." They want her. And she does, right on cue. Many babies are not that obliging—but they do not have Video Baby's convenient disposition. The videotape of a real infant is the latest toy for busy young professionals who would like to have children but are not enthused about handling dirty diapers and losing sleep. They just plug the cassette into a VCR and address the TV according to the narrator's instructions. Video Baby only does things that are cute. Made by Creative Programming Inc. in New York City, Video

Baby—as well as Video Dog and Videomom—was buying it as a replacement. Cat—on sale in an estimated 1,500 U.S. stores for \$25 and will be available the dog's new owners to name it. In Canada by spring. Declared encourages them to shoot out a company chairman Peter Wild: "Thousands of comments, including 'I'd like to make a dog for puppies—the enjoyment without the commitment.'"

Indeed, Video Baby only requires 15 minutes of stillness—or less, if her handlers use the fast-forward button. And Video Dog owners do not have to resort themselves sleeping and sleeping. The big, friendly mess that first resented the screen about a year ago has been taken into thousands of homes. Russell Pallette, buyer for a New York boutique named Swendy, has sold Video Dog to roughly 200 customers. "A lot of buyers were people who could not have dogs in their apartments," he said. "Some had had dogs that had died

chance. One day later a Halifax police officer shot and killed a man who was brandishing a plastic gun during an attempted bank robbery. And similar incidents led the Los Angeles city council last week to pass two other California municipalities in banning the



Video Baby: 'Wan-made for puppies'

over and 'get the best.' The reporter is limited, said Wild. "It is all set up. The dog is not going to change what it is going to do based on what you tell it." But the Video Cat tape is more imaginative. Said Wild, "Cat owners tend to attribute all kinds of personality thoughts to their cats. As a result, Video Cat contains sequences of two cats discussing that they have become cheaters or liars, disclosing into scenes of the two of them starting longingly at a bowl of goldfish. Pallette, for one, admits that the tapes may be going to be used by a newlywed. But for many arrant pet-owners and parents across the United States, they are clearly more desirable than the real thing.

—ANNE STREICH with LARRY HENDERSON in Toronto.

The sound alternative

Finding Canadian children's albums in a record store used to be a formidable challenge. But in recent years the domestic children's recording industry has taken a giant step forward. This season, the peak of a vast crop of children's discs ranges from an introductory to classical music to an adrenaline-pumping salute to percussion instruments. The Orchestra, a book and record set (MPF Digital, \$18.95), is delightfully performed by the Toronto Philharmonic Orchestra and narrated by Oscar short-story writer Peter Watkinson. Reading from author Mark Mahla's clear and witty text, Watkinson introduces 25 orchestral instruments and explains such concepts as tempo and harmony.

On the popular music front, fellow singer-songwriter Raffi's personal fascinations with young children—his, a strong new album On Everything Grows (Trochador, \$9.95), musically selects Raffi mixes his own new songs about both time and teddy bears with traditional folk-toppers, including a piece on the tradition of St. Elmo's Fire. The *Mountain*.

Perseus' Kids' Records president William Usher triumphed over all other Canadian children's recording artists with *Dreams* (Kids' Records, \$10.95), winner of the 1985 Best Children's Album Award. *Dreams* charts the history of popular Western music with a variety of drumming styles—among them, military, rock and salsa. Adults will also find the homage to rhythm infectious.

Also from Kids' Records are two less anthological about genre. *Timothy's Friend, Male or Female* (\$10.95) brings together previously released material from such company artists as Kim and Jerry Bradley and Deborah Deary. Ranging in style from gospel to rock, all of the songs are about love between individuals—and love for the earth. The other album in Kids' new Peace Pack series, *Dreams that Take Flight* (1985), features both songs and children's stories read by their authors—including Robert Munsch. The narrative on wistful tale *Love Love Forever* the Peace Pack albums provide warm and innovative listening material for the whole family.

—PAMELA YOUNG with correspondent reports.



Musical, vodka advertisement, Apple Becks, perfume and folder 3-D stickers

ADVERTISING

Attention-grabbing ads

Some carry a tune, while others leap off the page in the glamorous splendor. Advertisements in magazines, which not long ago relied on persuasive words and pictures alone, are now using expensive extras to sell their wares. Many perfume companies and cosmetics firms routinely include samples of scents, eye shadow and blusher in their ads. And other U.S. firms, employing techniques that have not yet reached Canadian markets, have chosen a high-tech approach to print ads. An Absolut Vodka ad, which ran in the Nov. 30 *New York* magazine, resembled readers with a tiny melody of Christmas tunes—produced by a musical microchip. Declared John Caldwell, a spokesman for the Magazine Publishers of America, which represents 60 consumer magazines, "Can you imagine being as an airplane when 30 people all open their copies of these magazines?"

According to some industry members, the \$1.5-billion Absolut campaign, using microchips costing almost \$1 each, underscores the new competitiveness of print advertising. And ad executives say each ad offer clients a dramatic presentation for approximately the same cost as a routine television spot. Jerry Della Penna, chairman of the Della Penna Throckmole & Partners agency in New York, said that his firm created a magazine ad for Rolls Royce last year that featured a short spot narrated with the fragments of the cure's leather upholstery. He said that the \$120,000 cam-

paign generated more than \$1 million worth of free publicity in news coverage. Declared Della Penna, "These ads offer one way of breaking out of the clutter."

To that end, Toyota Motor Sales U.S.A. Inc., a branch of the Japanese car manufacturer, recently commissioned a \$1.5-million campaign to provide a unique view of its Canada model. Readers of recent issues of *Time*, *People* and *Consequence* could fold the ad into the shape of small helicopters to see a picture of the car in 3-D. A television version ad in this week's *Time* features a pop-out depiction of a liquor bottle emerging from a Christmas stocking. And in a similar effort, a 36-page insert for Jockey White Hot Label scotch whisky in December issues of *Sports Illustrated* and *The New Yorker* includes pop-off labels and the suggestion that they be stuck in obvious places to gift reminders.

The search for newsworthy will put step with musical vodka ads, according to the chairman of the Los Angeles firm that produced the pop-up for the \$1.5-million Hanes campaign looked. While Hani of Intervision Communications has reported that as of featuring a pop-out Christmas tree, which not only plays carols but also lights up, will be offered to advertisers next year. For magazine readers, the trend to novelty ads promises to convert a quiet pastime into a trip through a noisy marketplace.

—MALCOLM GRAY with LARRY BLACK in New York City

LAW

A defeat for Scientology

To his followers he was a visionary religious leader, to others he was a dangerous charlatan. Now, almost two years after his death, Scientology founder L. Ron Hubbard remains a controversial figure. Some critics say that the Church of Scientology, founded in 1954 and now counting seven million adherents around the world—including 30,000 Canadians—is simply a cult that was created to make money for its leaders. An unfattering and unambitious biography of Hubbard that supports these charges arrived in bookstores in Britain last October after church officials failed to prevent its publication. And in Toronto last week, publisher Key Porter Books Ltd. began printing Russell Miller's *Barbed Messiah: The True Story of L. Ron Hubbard*, after a Federal Court of Canada judge dismissed a request to prevent publication.

Lawyer for Copenhagen-based New Era Publications International ApS, which claims to have the exclusive license to publish Hubbard's biography, had argued that the 383-page book represents a violation of copyright. They said that Miller had quoted extensively from Hubbard's unpublished diaries and letters—which church spokesmen say were stolen by disaffected former members. But Judge John O'Brien accepted arguments by lawyer David Pata and Jay L. Porter of the Toronto firm Tork & Pata that New Era had failed to produce enough evidence to support their application for an injunction. And he added that New Era should have made its arguments when the church tried to block the book's publication in Britain.

Key Porter officials say that Scientology supporters went to court simply to stifle criticism of Hubbard—a charge denied by church spokesman Chas. R. Decker. Decker says the book is an attempt to capitalize on the popularity of a best-selling author, L. Ron Hubbard. "She said that New Era plans to appeal the ruling. Still, that legal step is unlikely to prevent publication of the controversial book. Key Porter plans to have a 5,000 edition first run ready for bookstores by mid-December. As a result, shoppers who are willing to pay \$24.95 per copy will be able to study a less-than-flattering appraisal of Scientology and its enigmatic founder.

—DAVID YODanis Toronto



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New choices for channel-switchers

For Canada's six million cable television subscribers, the hefty discount means greater opportunities for channel switching. Released last week, the 275-page text by the Canadian Radio-television and Telecommunications Commission (CRTC) presents its decision to expand the menu of domestic TV fare. The new channels, to begin operating by the end of September, include a family-oriented pay TV outlet, five new French-language basic-cable services and four new English-cable offerings—including a 24-hour all-news channel run by the CBC. Among the new French services is TVA, which will become the world's first international television channel, with shows originating in Canada, Europe and Africa. The CRTC has also cleared the way for two existing English-language pay television services, MuchMusic and The Sports Network (TSN), to move onto basic cable.

Throughout Canada's television industry, the CRTC rulings have generated strong and mixed reactions. But most observers say that the regulatory body has made creative, sensible choices. Bud James Edwards, chairman of Ottawa's standing committee on communications and culture "It's clear that the CRTC was very, very discriminating."

The offerings for anglophone subscribers include a 24-hour weather service, a channel for young people and an interfaith religious channel called VISION TV. But viewers cannot pick and choose at will from the new channels; they must take whatever services their cable company decides to offer. And they will have to pay for the new items. The cost, however, will be relatively low: approximately \$5 a month if a cable company carries all of the new services in either language.

Among the new options for anglophones, the CBC all-news channel has attracted the most attention. The CBC bowed a rival bid for an all-news service from the private, Edmonton-based communications company Allstream Ltd., headed by Dr. Charles Allard. In a terse statement released after the CRTC decision, Allard criticized the commission for giving the CBC "a stranglehold on television news and public affairs information." But in its decision, the CRTC concluded that

only the CBC had the resources to create "a better link and understanding among Canadians from one part of the country to the other."

The new service will feature national and regional news reports, interviews, documentaries and requests of such CBC programs as *News at Six*. Network executives predict that the all-news channel will meet 75 per cent of its first-year costs of \$32.2 million through subscriber revenues and will pick up the remaining 25 per cent with

continue to offer them for the time being as discretionary pay TV options—if MuchMusic and TSN allow them to do so. The reason cable companies will make less profit from subscribers when MuchMusic and TSN become part of basic cable still, observers say that smaller cable companies that cannot afford the investment required to add pay TV will likely add MuchMusic and TSN to their basic package.

CRTC chairman André Bouché predicted that, in their first year of oper-



Vancouver-based CBC TV reporter Karen Webb: strong and mixed reactions

eight minutes of national advertising each hour. William Morgan, director of CBC television news and current affairs, predicts that the new service will have an audience "somewhere in the four million range" by the end of its first year. Still, some observers suggest that anti-CBC forces in the government will lobby Communications Minister Flavia MacDonell to make the CRTC rescind its decision on the all-news service.

In the pay TV realm, the CRTC has licensed The Family Channel, a service jointly owned by Allstream Pay Television Ltd. and First Choice Canadian Communications Corp. About 40 per cent of its fare will come from the U.S. Disney Channel, supplemented largely by original Canadian material and reruns of domestic shows. As for the remaining pay TV services MuchMusic and TSN, many cable companies will likely

also, the new services together would attract no more than four per cent of the TV audience. But some of Canada's broadcasters say that the new cable services will take a significant share of a stagnant and increasingly fragmented television advertising market. William Roberts, senior vice-president for television at the Canadian Association of Broadcasters, says that although each of the new licenses represents only "a sliver with a little mallet," their combined effect on the broadcast industry could amount to "a stunning whack with a sledgehammer." Whether or not the future bears out Roberts' concerns, the new specialty channels will undoubtedly transform the service now known as basic cable into something considerably more complex.

—PAMELA YOUNG in Toronto with MICHAEL ROSE in Ottawa

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The Grand Duchy at sea

The red, white and blue stripes of Luxembourg's flag flutter over the tiny, prosperous sovereign state. Less than half the size of Prince Edward Island, the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg is separated from the sea by neighboring France, Belgium and West Germany. Those countries, along with other maritime nations of the 15-member European Community (EC), are experiencing a severe recession in their shipping industries, prompted in part by increasing costs and wages, and high taxes on profits. But the Luxembourg government has announced a plan designed to help EC shipowners—and lure the off-limits, landlocked country into one of the great maritime powers of the world. Early next year the government will establish a system allowing foreign shipowners to register their vessels in Luxembourg under favorable tax conditions. And as a result, by next spring the country's flag will unfurl where it has never been seen before: over the decks of a Luxembourg merchant fleet.

The practice of registering ships under such so-called flags of convenience is widespread. Since the 18th

century is widespread. Since the 18th increasing numbers of European and American companies have registered merchant vessels in small countries, including Panama, Liberia and Bermuda, which do not have significant fleets of their own. Now, according to the United Nations Conference on Trade and

Through its example, landlocked Luxembourg could encourage other flags of convenience to clean up their act'

Development, 30.5 per cent of the world's shipping tonnage is registered with 20 flag-of-convenience nations.

The benefits to shipowners include tax avoidance, minimal government red tape and more relaxed—or simply lax—regulations governing safety and inspection standards, working conditions and wage levels for crew members. On

the 80-island South Pacific nation of Vanuatu, for instance, one 1980-81 registered U.S. insurance salesman—administers a fleet of about 240 vessels.

Safety and wage standards at sea are the responsibility of two 10-point bodies, the Geneva-based International Labor Organization (ILO) and the London-based International Maritime Organization. The ILO's maximum wage for able seamen is currently \$875 a month. But workers on ships registered in Europe, Japan and North America earn a minimum of \$1,000 monthly. By contrast, an official of the world's largest federation of maritime unions, the London-based International Transport Workers Federation, cited a recent case of an Italian ship carrying the Panamanian flag, which was employing Kenyan seamen at less than \$180 a month (and the official "flag-of-convenience nations" leave conditions entirely to the discretion of shipowners, and that leads to horrendous exploitation."

But Luxembourg has pledged that ships operating under its colors will abide by international shipping rules. As a result, experts including Michael Bernick, an EC transport spokesman, say that Luxembourg could offer hard-pressed European shipowners a respectable alternative to some of the other registries. Indeed, in Belgium, both government officials and shipping union spokesmen have expressed interest in the project. Reflagging in Luxembourg, they say, would eliminate the necessity for Belgian shipping subsidies—\$877 million in 1987 alone. It would also preserve jobs for European workers and guarantee them decent wages. Added Bernick: "Through its example, Luxembourg could encourage other flags of convenience to clean up their act."

For their part, Luxembourg authorities say that their main interest in setting up a shipping registry is to gain industry-related business for the country's financial, legal and insurance markets. "It is not our intention to provide shipowners with a way of employing cut-rate crews," declared Robert Goebels, secretary of state for Foreign Affairs. "We refuse to be considered a flag of convenience in the accepted sense. Luxembourg is in a different league."

Still, Liberia recently attempted to enforce more stringent safety and wage standards—and many shipowners took their business elsewhere. If Luxembourg is to be successful in its shipping venture, it will have to offer a tight course between the respectability of its red, white and blue flag and the black and red on its ledgers.

—ANNE STEACH with PETER LEWIS in Brussels



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BOOKS

Mining the mother lode

CLAIMS ADVENTURES
IN THE GOLD TRADE

By Ken Lefkowitz
(Key Porter, 265 pages, \$24.95)

The Canadian men and women who, in Robert W. Service's memorable phrase, "sued for gold" are a rugged and colorful group, whether they be their making in pre-Confederation wilderness, frontier-town saloons, big-city brokerage offices or sober courts of law. They may be dreamers or schemers, hustlers or hardheaded executives, but to succeed in the gold trade they all require two essential traits: talent and tenacity. Lefkowitz has little to do with striking it rich, as author Ken Lefkowitz makes clear in *Claims: Adventures in the Gold Trade*. His glittering saga of political maneuvering and personal history in Lefkowitz's own hands, the prospectors, grubstakers, stock promoters, inventors, lawyers and, more rarely, miners who comprise the Canadian mining industry come alive as a 24-hour collection of characters, shiny nuggets in an unexpectedly rich literary lode.

Outstanding, *Claims* is the story of an epic legal battle between two mining companies—huge IAC Minerals Ltd. and relatively tiny International Corona Resources Ltd.—for ownership of a rich gold claim in the Klondike district on the north shore of Lake Superior. The prize, potentially worth at least \$1 billion, went to Corona after a protracted lawsuit and a failed appeal by IAC earlier this year. But Lefkowitz also tells a bigger story, deftly sketching Canada's long and often foolish fascination with the heavy yellow metal. Gold becomes a metaphor for the worst and best of human motivation, an elusive goal for those driven by fear, greed and only occasionally a sense of righteousness or the need to create something of value—such as a working mine.

Lefkowitz is a multitalented Canadian journalist-entrepreneur whose wide experience includes a stint as editor of *Maclean's* from 1982 to 1994. In *Claims*, his first full-length text, he declares that for most of his life he has dabbled in the gold business, with little success. But Lefkowitz has struck a rich vein with *Claims*, one of the best-written business books of this or any season.

—ROBERT MILLER

SO SPICY, SO BEEFEATER

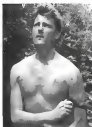
UNMISTAKABLY BEEFEATER

Quests for adventure

PADDLE TO THE AMAZON THE ULTIMATE 15,000-MILE CANOE ADVENTURE

By Don Stewart
Edited by Charles Wilkins
(McGraw-Hill and Simon & Schuster)
Douglas Gilman, 270 pages, \$24.95

Assembled by freelance writer Charles Wilkins from a log kept by Canadian adventurer Don Stewart, *Paddle to the Amazon: The Ultimate 15,000-Mile Canoe Adventure* exhaustively chronicles an almost incredible journey. It begins in 1980, when Stewart and his two sons, Jeff, 16, and Dana, 14, set out from Winnipeg to paddle—and portage—all the way to Belém, Brazil, by the banks of the Amazon River. Near Veracruz, Mexico, Jeff abandoned the project, confining that trip to navigate the Gulf of Mexico in a 19-foot glass fiber canoe—which they called the *Freixenet*—was “ridiculous.” Don and Dana pressed on, overcoming rough seas, trigger-happy soldiers near the Honduran border, pirates, assassins and crocodiles. They stroked all the way to the mouth of the Amazon—and onto the Guinness Book of World Records for having completed the longest



Allen, with crocodiles across the river

canoe trip in recorded history. But as described in the book's more than 260 pages, the dogged heroics are unrelenting. A more reflective and articulate man than Stewart would have succeeded in evoking sympathy for his quest and his apparently aching need

to lead his sons to self-knowledge. But then, a more reflective man would not have set out in the first place.

—DOE CUMMINGS

A HUG FOR THE APOSTLES: ON FOOT FROM PORTO TO SANTIAGO DE COMPOSTELA
By Louise Dennett
(Macmillan of Canada, 222 pages, \$29.95)

Medieval pilgrims faced painful tests of faith on their journeys: brigands, plagues and starvation. Last year, to retraces their ancient routes, Louise Dennett, the 51-year-old daughter of the late Toronto broadcaster Jack Dennett, made the 1,000-km trek from Chartres, near Paris, to Santiago de Compostela in northwest Spain. Dennett, an archaeologist-historian, encountered no hardships. But as she discloses in her eloquent, humorous account, *A Hug for the Apostles: On Foot from Chartres to Santiago de Compostela*, she did suffer from heavy rain and sore feet. At journey's end, she gave the silver statue of St. James the Apostle the traditional embrace of thanks—the hug of the Gite.

Dennett undertook last journey to help others, raising \$90,000 for research into multiple sclerosis, the disease that afflicts her mother. But the trip also resulted in an engaging testimony to the spirit of pilgrims past—and of Dennett herself.

—MARK HUGHES

INTO THE CROCODILE NEST: A JOURNEY INSIDE NEW GUINEA
By Benedict Allen
(Macmillan of Canada, 222 pages, \$25)

At the heart of Benedict Allen's second book, as a quest to realize that it is almost unbelievable. But the 27-year-old author's English-schoolboy enthusiasm makes his story of a voyage into the savage jungles of remote Papua, New Guinea, a compelling read. Allen—whose first book, *Wild White Giant*, documented a 900-km trek through the Amazon jungle—paddles on his soggy sea-12 boats to march the reader through a magnificent adventure. Among the Sepik people of New Guinea, he announces a witch doctor and bravely agrees to become *warimomo*—initiated into manhood. Days later, bloody and beaten, Allen emerges from where the tribe calls “the crocodile nest” with a bone through his nose, antelope scars across his shoulders and an often heart-stopping story of life among the tribes of New Guinea.

—KEVIN SCANLON

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sparkling
and
delightful!



Pride of a playwright

TIMEBENDS
By Arthur Miller
(General Publishing, £11 paper, £11.95)

After the 1958 premiere at New York of Arthur Miller's great tragedy *Death of a Salesman*, the audience was unsure how to react. Some stood quietly talking. Others wept. And when the applause finally started, it seemed to go on forever. Miller, now 72, recalls that first major triumph in *Timebends*, his wincing autobiography. The new book makes clear that its author is a very unusual literary survivor. Other American playwrights, including Eugene O'Neill and Tennessee Williams, ended their careers saying that they felt mocked and discarded, but Miller has flourished.

In the latter years that followed *Saleman's* success, he had to endure hostile reviews, the disintegration of two marriages—the second to Marilyn Monroe—and McCarthy-era accusations that he was a Communist sympathiser. But rather than make him bitter, these defeats have produced in him a kind of buoyant worldly wisdom. That quality—and his incontestable intelligence and storytelling—make *Timebends* one of



Miller, Monroe: enduring fascination

the best autobiographies of recent years. At heart, Miller's roller coaster of a career encompasses a huge contradiction. His plays such as *Saleman*, *The Crucible* and *The Price* were highly critical of American-style success. Yet

Miller, born in 1915 to an upper-middle-class New York family, clearly savoured his share of that success. When he married Marilyn Monroe in 1956 he linked himself to a woman who personified the American dream of unlimited bliss. Monroe was not a goddess but a tragically insecure child-woman, probably unfit for marriage with anyone, least of all the intellectual Miller. But his descriptions of her indicate that he is still under her spell. His enduring fascination is palpable as he describes how, during a visit to England shortly after their marriage, he and Monroe were awoken by the unearthly sounds of a young man's choir that had crept across the fields of Surrey to serenade her.

The beginning of their increasingly unhappy liaison coincided with Senator Joseph McCarthy's Communist witch-hunt in the mid-1950s. A Communist sympathiser 20 years earlier, Miller was called before the House Committee on Un-American Activities, but he successfully defied his interrogators. Indeed, the primary image of Miller at the autobiography's end is that of a man still speaking out against the political and artistic philistinism of his society. Arthur Miller is ending his long career as he began it: as an indispensable part of the American conscience.

—JOHN BARNES

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Canada's aggressive new entrepreneurs

RISE TO POWER

PAUL DESMARCAIS &
POWER CORPORATION
By Dave Greber
(McMahon, 259 pages, \$24.95)

Few Canadian businessmen have cultivated their privacy as assiduously as Power Corp. of Canada chairman Paul Desmarais. The entrepreneur, apostle of the stockbuy, Ontario tycoon, who turned a small bus

Demarais's calculating style, Greber offers a flattering portrait of his subject's change up the corporate ladder. Meanwhile, the author ignores the fact that Desmarais's ascent, for Greber, the latter labor strikes at his Provincial Transport bus operations and at his Montreal daily *La Presse* were simply interruptions in cash flow.

In addition, the book makes brief mention of the role played by key Power executives. And it offers little indication

of his financial acumen. Last June 23, Eggleston and his municipal colleagues expressed their frustration in a full-page advertisement in *The Globe and Mail* entitled "The great Canadian bank robbery." Later that day commentators in Montreal had a field day ridiculing what they described as Desmarais's selfish pursuits. In his laudatory book Greber, Inc., Montreal-based journalist Matthew Fraser says that something more fundamental than Desmarais's hometown led Eggleston to "shrink like a house at the door of the Toronto Stock Exchange." Instead, Fraser writes, it was a direct clash between "the financial necessities of Toronto's ego" and Quebec's aggressive new entrepreneurs.

According to Fraser, Quebec's current economic boom has its origins in the spirit of nationalism that led to the 1976 election of René Lévesque's Parti Québécois. But as former Quebec finance minister Jacques Parizeau told Fraser, the province still lacked cash after the 74 victory. Added Parizeau: "There was a preoccupation that made us vulnerable to the threat of blackmail which the Anglo Establishment always held over our heads."

With thorough reporting, Fraser reveals the Greek strategy that Quebec has since made to fill in that missing piece. He notes that the province's universities and colleges boast high enrollments in business programs and that Quebec continues to increase measures by the extent of their acceptance on Bay Street. According to Fraser, they feel equally at home in London and New York.

A well-written account of Quebec's blossoming economy, Greber's book is more colorful in its approach than most business books, which tend to concentrate on annual reports and cash-flow analysis. His background as a *Globe and Mail* critic and cultural affairs reporter has clearly helped Greber's efforts at entertaining look at a usually dry subject.

—TOM FENWELL



Desmarais: an inaccessable titan of Canadian enterprise, synonymous with corporate conservatism

company into a financial services and communications giant, as so well-documented that Desmarais and Montreal-based Power Corp. have become synonymous with domestic corporate conservatism. Yet the man behind the legend has remained tantalizingly inaccessible. Unfortunately, Dave Greber's *When Is Power* adds little insight into what motivates one of the titans of Canadian enterprise.

Instead, Greber, a Calgary-based journalist, focuses narrowly on how Desmarais has driven Power Corp.'s spectacular growth. Desmarais and his company's officials refused to be interviewed, so as a result, Greber relied on obscure sources for his examination of the takeover, mergers and corporate coups. These passages are educational and well-researched. But *When Is Power* reads like a textbook on how to accomplish wealth, with a sprinkling of anecdotal psychology and capitalist economics.

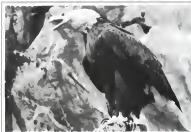
Barely concealing his admiration for

of where Power is going, beyond citing Desmarais's growing interest in improving East-West trade and establishing separate business regimes for his sons, Paul Jr. and André. Relying to Power is a solid account of a man with Canadian company. But by failing to capture a sense of the power never behind it, it tells only half the story.

—BRIAN PALACE

QUEBEC INC. FRENCH-CANADIAN
ENTREPRENEURS AND THE NEW
BUSINESS ELITE
By Matthew Fraser
(Key Porter, 256 pages, \$24.95)

Toronto Mayor Arthur Eggleston was obviously angry. The federal government was proposing a series of tax breaks that would lure foreign and domestic banking operations to Montreal and Vancouver—a move, he argued, that would effectively undermine Toronto's status as Cana-



Bald eagle: Canadian gift of an emblematic and endangered species

ENVIRONMENT

Wings across the border

Since 1972 the bald eagle has soared boldly from the official seal of the United States, a noble national emblem for a great power. But by the early 1980s, largely because of the widespread use of DDT, which contaminated food supplies and affected reproductive systems, the bird was threatened with extinction in many states. Despite the ban on the pesticide in 1972, the bald eagle population did not immediately recover—and in 1976 the interior department placed the re-species on the endangered list. Then, in 1982, the chancellor of West Germany, Helmut Schmidt, sent President Ronald Reagan a gift of two bald eagles to commemorate the bicentennial of the bird's status as the country's emblem. And despite a federal law banning transportation of the bird across national boundaries in most circumstances, Reagan accepted the eagles as a gift to the nation. That diplomatic gesture opened the doors to the acceptance of Canadian gifts of bald eagles, an action that may eventually lead to the restoration of the U.S. bald eagle population.

In 1976 U.S. wildlife biologists conducted the first successful experiment to relocate eagle nestlings in unprotected areas—a process called hatching. But over the next few years the states with dwindling numbers of breeding pairs annually gathered their offspring. Meanwhile, federal wildlife officials had noted Reagan's acceptance of Schmidt's gift and decided to try to bring in bald eagles

from Canada, a country with an abundant supply. Said Paul Nakorn, an official with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service in Massachusetts, where the last record of bald eagle breeding was in 1903: "We had been looking at those Canadian birds for years. Helmut Schmidt fixed us a way around the law."

Gary Berwick and his colleagues discovered that the government was exempt from the ban on importing birds they contacted Canadian wildlife officials and cleared the way for a U.S.-Canada hatching program. Nestlings began to move in 1983. Since then, 163 baby eagles from British Columbia, Saskatchewan, Manitoba and Nova Scotia have been shipped to states including Massachusetts, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and California. The first of these birds will reach breeding age next year, and if they successfully reproduce, it will be an important step in developing a self-sustaining bald eagle population.

Gary Berwick, an eagle expert at the University of Saskatchewan in Saskatoon, said that the program represents "a tremendous hope for this species to be re-established." But Berwick added that contaminants such as acid rain are now threatening the birds and that may prevent the eagle from ever regaining its full prominence in the United States.

—NARY MEYER with DOUG SMITH in
Washington and MARTIN MCCORMICK and
BRIAN DOYLE DUNDAS in Toronto

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Staying alert on the intern shift

At 11:30 p.m. on March 4, 1984, 18-year-old Libby Zion entered New York Hospital with an air infection. An intern, halfway through a 36-hour shift, prescribed Demerol, even though Zion had told emergency room personnel that she was taking another medication, the antidepressant Norpramin. She was taken with that pain-killer. But the exhausted intern failed to appear to check on Zion's condition. Indeed, no doctor looked at her after 3:30 a.m.—and at 7:30 a.m., eight hours after she entered hospital, Zion died of cardiac arrest. Since then her father, New York author Sidney Zion, has campaigned throughout the United States and Canada to publicize the circumstances surrounding his daughter's death. Declared Zion, "If you kill somebody in a negligent manner in any other profession, you go to jail. But doctors have managed to convince people that they are outside the law."

But support is rapidly growing for Zion's position. In the wake of migration suits that are becoming almost routine in the United States and are on the rise in Canada, the incidence of iatrogenic (doctor-caused) deaths and injuries has provoked widespread indignation throughout North America. And one particularly controversial issue is the long hours worked by hospital interns and residents—and the effect of sleep deprivation on patient care. Zion and his supporters say that these hours should be reduced. But other people object to the notion of limiting residents' shifts, because they say that would disrupt the continuity of patient care. Indeed, Dr. Hugh Scully, president of the Ontario Medical Association in Toronto, says that the sleep-deprivation issue misses the point: "It isn't a matter of working six-hour shifts or eight-hour shifts. An individual is there to follow through with the care of a patient. And you don't measure that in terms of hours spent."

Still, governments and members of the medical profession are voicing concern that doctors' lack of sleep could endanger patients. And recent developments indicate that they are taking steps to alleviate the problem. In the Zion case, the grand jury that conducted an inquiry cried "woefully inadequate medical care" as the cause of the girl's death and recommended that doctors in residence work no longer than 12 consecutive hours. As a result, the New York State Commission of Health—in a

compromise action—in preparing to limit residents' shifts to 15 hours in emergency rooms and 18 hours on other wards in any 24-hour period. In California, a bill is pending in the state legislature that would limit residents' hours. And in Quebec, residents and interns recently negotiated a contract with the provincial government that would establish a mechanism intended to study the issue of long working hours.

Most U.S. and Canadian hospitals

Deenoe. "One weekend in July I worked 56 hours straight. Mind you, that was an exceptionally long weekend." Deenoe said that he welcomed the decision by the province to review working hours, claiming that the government's position on the issue could have resulted in rotations and residents working 36-hour shifts seven days a week.

Still, some doctors say that long hours do not necessarily affect the quality of patient care. Said Dr. Rob-



Thibault: growing concerns that doctors' lack of sleep could endanger patients

require their residents and interns to be on call for 36-hour shifts every third day. In Canada, regular shifts technically range from 18 to 36 hours, but in fact they are routinely longer than that. Said Dr. Alan Thibault, a 25-year-old second-year resident at Montreal General Hospital: "In practice, there is often too much work to leave, so you work through a few shifts. I once worked a shift for 38 hours straight." Added Thibault: "The problem is that even when you do go home and sleep, you never quite catch up. I have actually fallen asleep while examining a patient. Twice."

Dr. Robin Deenoe, 36, an intern specializing in family medicine at Montreal's Queen Elizabeth Hospital, has conceded even Thibault's record. Said

ert Coxe, past president of the Toronto-based Canadian Association of Internists or Residents: "The life-and-death decisions are not hard to make when you are tired. What is hard to do when you are tired is the routine paper work." Added Scully: "Fatigue is not an overwhelming or significant factor in the life of an intern or a physician." But the Zion incident, along with many other well-documented ones, has demonstrated that patient care may be seriously jeopardized if the doctor is exhausted. And members of the public will undoubtedly welcome recent moves to lessen that possibility.

—MARY MEYER with BARBARA WATZ
WATZ is our Features Editor. JAMES CARLSON is
Toronto and LISA RAY TOWSON is Montreal.

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Switched-on Santa Claus

For many people, Christmas has become a tarnished affair, an exercise in shopping stamina and financial strain. And that fatigue and cynicism, even the stereotypical of carol-singing can seem to be just another exhortation to buy presents. But seasonal music performed well can still transcend the crass commercialism of the holiday. And each year dozens of recordings attempt to restore the magic of Christmas, offering new renditions of such time-honored carols as *Silent Night* and *O Come All Ye Faithful*. This season has produced an abundance of good Yuletide music, ranging in styles from rock and country to gospel and New Age. One album, a *Very Special Christmas* (A&M), will even raise money for a charity: the Special Olympics for the mentally retarded. Featuring such pop superstars as Bruce Springsteen, Bryan Adams and Madonna, it has Christmas spirit to spare—enough to make even a Scrooge break into song.

Among the most unusual festive recordings this season is *A Christmas Tradition* (WEA), a collection of 19 Yuletide songs with the twang of country music. Featuring a whining steel guitar perk out the melody of *I Came Up on a Midnight Clear*—in the rendition by country-rockers Highway 101—is like spending Christmas Eve at the OK Corral. Yet the cowboy flavor offers a refreshing change. And when country star Randy Travis sings *White Christmas Make Me Blue* in his pained North Carolina drawl, he creates a new and moving hybrid: a hearty country Christmas ballad. But the album's highlights are Eminence Harmon's glitters singing *On Light of the Season* and The Everly Brothers' sweet chorale harmonies on *Silent Night*.

The glories of the human voice are best showcased on *Acappella Christmas* (Holly/Tweed), a record by The Musicasters, 18 former students of St. Michael's Choir School in Toronto. The Musicasters apply their rich, unaccompanied harmonies to such classics as Irving Berlin's *White Christmas* and the traditional carol *What Child Is This?* And while the album's strength lies in the unadorned beauty of male vocalizing, it acquires lustre in color when The Musicasters are joined by guest women singers: Solera Bey, Sherry Keen and Liberty Silver. Their lushness—and the in-

spired choice of musical surprises including *Needle Time*, a spiritual by the Bluesman Lighten Hopkins—make *Acappella Christmas* a worthy collection.

The inspirational source of *Carillon Christmas* (A&M/A&R) hangs in the belfry of St. George's Anglican Church in Galt, Ont. The carillon



Cast of *A Very Special Christmas*, enough spirit to make Scrooge break into song

makes a pure, crisp sound that seems to ring across a wintry countryside. As performed by Jeff Burt, the instrument transforms a robust, stately carol such as *Good King Wenceslas* into tranquil woe. On another track, the keyboardist, cascading chords of Crystal Moving conjure visions of falling snow. Producer-keyboardist William Mather has cleverly captured the traditional seasonal sound of church bells. But when he chooses instead to feature only keyboards, guitar and recorder, he creates pleasant yet unexceptional New Age music.

A Very Special Christmas easily lives up to its title. What makes the pop collection outstanding is not merely the presence of such big names as Whitney Houston, U2 and Sting, but the refreshing sound of these familiar voices singing different material. On *Christmas (Baby Please Come Home)*, U2's Bono sings such uncharacteristically lighthearted lines as "The snow's

coming down!" Equally charming are gentle tracks by two female singers known for their cool detachment and bold vocal style: Chrissie Hynde of The Pretenders performs a slow, sultry version of *How Yourself a Merry Little Christmas*, while Eurythmics' Annie Lennox offers a rendition of *Winter Wonderland* that is as warm as a seat by the fire.

Other songs reveal talents that the artists have only hinted at in their careers. Houston's emotional reading of *Do You Hear What I Hear?* is likely as close as that gifted young vocalist has ever come to singing gospel. And Santa

Baby is Madonna's delightfully fuzzy reworking of the 1963 song that Eartha Kitt made popular. When she sings "Come and join the Christmas trees/With some decorations bought at Tiffany's," the theatrical Madonna combines the comic elements of the baby-voiced 1930s cartoon character Betty Boop and a shameless gold-digger.

Prodced by Jimmy Iovine, who deserves credit for assembling a stellar cast, *A Very Special Christmas* stands as one of the finest Yuletide pop records to date. It matches the sentiment of The Crystals' *Santa Claus Is Comin' to Town* as the 1963 record *Phil Spector's Christmas Album* and the richness of Oris Riddings' *Merry Christmas*. Baby on the recently re-released 1968 album *Scat Christmas*. And it offers a gift of music that will last far more Christmases to come.

—NICHOLAS JENNINGS



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Beh. life in a Japanese internment camp and the death of a kamikaze boy pilot

FILMS

A case of innocence lost

EMPIRE OF THE SUN
Directed by Steven Spielberg

In his sprawling film *Empire of the Sun*, director Steven Spielberg grapples with such weighty matters as war, friendship and survival. And his adaptation of J.G. Ballard's highly acclaimed novel attains that lofty goal. Seen through the eyes of an 11-year-old boy named Jim Graham (Christian Bale), the story begins with the Japanese invasion of China during the Second World War. Separated from his parents (Robert Foxworth and Kathy Richardson) during the evacuation of Shanghai, Jim must fend for himself on the city streets. After the Japanese capture him, he spends the rest of the war in an internment camp by an airfield, a setting that feeds the boy's fascination with planes. But like so many children in war-torn countries, Jim grows old before his years. Ultimately, Empire is a lament for the early loss of childhood.

Spielberg's movie, including *Render of the Lost Ark*, are sensory joys that appeal to the child within. But sentiment often leads him by the nose (R.T. The *Extra-Terrrestrial*—or else he is marvelous in playing pretty pictures (*The Color Purple*). *Empire* is the first Spielberg movie with serious dramatic notation. Jim forms an uneasy friendship with an American soldier of fortune, Ross (John Malkovich), and learns that the personal costs of Ross's mercenary approach to survival are too high. Equally unsettling is Jim's relationship

with Mrs. Victor (Miranda Richardson), a fellow prisoner whose comforting gestures are rife with sexual and maternal undertones.

The movie features some spectacular scenes, including the evacuation of Shanghai and a large-scale bombing of the camp. But Spielberg occasionally overdoes it, particularly when he allows composer John Williams's heavenly choir to flood dramatic moments. Although epic in scope, the movie's serious trinity—and inspiration—from new-come Bale's portrayal of Jim, in which the young actor uses both dramaticity and muted emotion. Although scarred by the war, Jim keeps his spirit alive—largely through his love of planes.

There is a chilling scene near the end when a kamikaze boy pilot (Shakula Kanakubo), whom Jim has befriended over the locked wire, dies. Hysterical, Jim tries to revive him by thumping his heart and crying "I can bring them all back! I can bring them all back!" Although futile, his attempt to bring back all those who have died is sharply compassionate—and the effect the scene has on the viewer is overwhelmingly emotional. A poetic touch also runs through the movie. "Perhaps God is our dream," Jim speculates to his mother as she tucks him into bed early in the film, "and perhaps we're his." *Empire of the Sun* is Spielberg's dream—nostalgic and troubled—and it represents the director's own coming-of-age in film.

—LAWRENCE GROBEK

Cynics and Cinderella

MOONSTRUCK
Directed by Norman Jewison

There is a scene in *Moonstruck* where Cher, playing an ugly duckling who has transformed herself into a princess, returns early in the morning from a fabulous night out. All she does is kick a tin can along a Brooklyn street for a minute or so, but it is almost impossible to stop watching her. Cher is one of the few modern actresses who has that elusive star quality that makes audiences want to simply gaze at her. In the sweet and funny *Moonstruck*, she plays Loretta Castorini, a drab widow and accountant who lives with her parents, Cosmo (Vincent Gardenia) and Rose (Glynnis O'Connell). When her fiancé, Johnny Campanaro (Henry Winkler), flies off to Italy to see his dying mother, he asks Loretta to take a message to his estranged brother, Henry (Nicholas Cage). Sparks fly when she meets Henry, and new love turns Loretta into a Cinderella.

Directed by Norman Jewison (*A Star Is Born*), *Moonstruck* is a happy blend of love and romance. Although scriptwriter John Patrick Shanley's characters seem at first prone to be over-the-top, they eventually reveal themselves as people with a sense of humor. Loretta's father, Cosmo, who disapproves of his daughter's radical change in behavior and hairstyle, shares on Rose with the coarse Miss (Anita Gillette). Rose herself has a poignant adventure when she meets a college professor named Perry (John Mahoney). But all the movie's characters, including Loretta's crusty old grandfather (Freddy Chappell), are cynics who anticipate the worst in life. When Cosmo and Loretta awaken Rose late at night to tell her of Loretta's engagement to Johnny, Rose demands to know "Who died?"

Moonstruck finds the unusually serious-minded Jewison in a relaxed, buoyant mood, with a star—Cher—in guide. The opening and closing theme song is "That's Amore (Cher's Love), with its silly line, "When the moon hits your eye like a big glass eye." There is one delightful scene, when Loretta's family looks up at the moon and everyone seems to feel its incredible pull. Radiating an abundance of good feeling, *Moonstruck* itself has much the same effect.

—L. OTT

The real sins of politicians

By Allan Fotheringham

We have finally hit the watershed, it seems, and now too soon: The pendulum has finally started to swing Madison in favour of a moment. The alcohol and gambles have passed in their labors. A tiny scrap of common sense has peeked its tiny head over the horizon.

We speak here of this season's silliest trend, that being an obsession with the obscure past behavior of politicians both high and low. The buying dogs have been called off, thanks to the public disgust and boredom on the subject. The aspirant to the highest office in the land who once punched a single when he was 12 can now sleep once more. The magistrate who failed his mother's signature on a sick note in junior high need fear no more. An assassin has been destined in the land.

The villain in all this, of course, is the unfortunate Gary Hart, whose readiness renounced his from what seemed a sure trip to the White House. At the start of the year an astute American backroom pol said Gary was a stretch for the presidency of "if he can keep his pants on." The expert reacted with outrage when the comment was printed and denied all, but within weeks Hart had his pants off, and it all became irrelevant.

Hart and Dennis Riech and the good they Monkey Business set off an array of self-righteous guff in the American press. Senator Joe Biden, a youthful windbag who wasn't going anywhere anyway, was also driven from the presidential race when it was revealed he had borrowed language and stories (what politician doesn't?) and had fudged a bit on a few votes in university.

Oh dear. World issues. This brought forth an agonizing reappraisal of why the press had ignored the absolutely astounding-by-frequency philandering of John Kennedy (different times, different names) or the crippled Franklin Roosevelt's affair with

his wife's secretary (different times, ditto names).

Within weeks sanctimony reigned the world's greatest democracy. Judge Douglas Ginsburg was denied his seat on the U.S. Supreme Court because, first among equals, he confessed to trying a little marijuana at college—a sin that would deny about one-third of the American population of any high office. At this, various presidential candidates—as pre-emptive strikes—confessed to having experimented with the same white wrappings. It was as if another generation of leaders, to

much brandy Churchill consumed before noon? Yes, Teddy Kennedy did hire someone else to write a law exam at college, but does that square with what Richard Nixon, who probably never cheated on his wife, did?

Ottawa press gallery reporters, being of the sky type, were extremely generous to Pierre Trudeau—and Margaret too—in the early stages of that fated match. In the public mind, he emerged as the good guy in the whole cop, which may not be entirely fair. The same gallery, once composed of a generation raised on Chappapottish, is much tougher on Brian and Milla and their personal activities. Three books show on the Christmas shelves attest to the fascination with what goes on at Sussex Drive in the new era of People magazines.

The pot-smoking and the wetsuiting are the juicy, life-sized chunks in the reading, but the real outrage is more subtle. We are now learning, via a Washington trial, that Drew Reagan stole Michael Doover was no drunk all the time (a quart of scotch and three rolls of rums per day) that he can't remember what he can't remember what he made and to whom. He was especially close to Nancy Reagan—who has repaired her PR image by telling teens on drugs to Just Say No but somehow never detected that her husband's companion was a lady.

The mayor's disgrace of the White House (if you leave aside the deficit, which is not a crime, just immorality) is the situation of Attorney General Edwin Meese, who is in court in Washington most weeks—not as justice minister but as a witness being questioned as to various charges of conflict-of-interest and lanky-panky.

He is the true disgrace of the Reagan administration and a disgrace to the President who brought him from California and who laughs off the growing demands that this tainted man resign.

The true sins of politics, in Washington and elsewhere, are not conducted after-hours, in hotel bedrooms or flit pill parlors. They are conducted nine-to-five, over a desk, in the In basket and out of the Out basket.



save their reputations, confessed to having slipped a bear behind the barn during Prohibition.

It is not clear what snapped the public mind, but there are two clear contenders. One is Senator Claiborne Pell, a New England Massachusetts man in a Georgetown mansion and is 68 years of age, volunteering that he had tried pot. Who cares? The other is the confession of the wife of Democratic presidential front-runner Michael Dukakis, governor of Massachusetts, that she had been addicted to diet pills for a decade or so—an admission we didn't want to hear that seemed to surprise even her husband. If there is no privacy to the medicine cabinet, what is there left?

Before each wife of each presidential candidate, all 12 of them, had to confess who died her hair and who merely streaked it, a large whiff of extra rose from the body polize, and the newspapers backed away from the chase. Does anyone want to check how



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